طاهر البياتي

اللغة الانكليزية
بطريقة مبسطة

للقراء بمستوى الابتدائية والمتوسطة
والاعدادية
ولمن يريد تعلم اللغة الانكليزية

قواعد
تمارين
كتابة الرسائل
امثال شعبية
حزورات
ترجمة
مصطلحات

هذا الكتاب عرض في المعرض الدولي للكتاب في القاهرة
وعليه طلب من قبل الجالية العربية في بعض الدول الاوربية
وامريكا واسترالية ونيوزيلنده

الجزء الثاني

TAHIR AL BAYATI

ENGLISH IN A SIMPLIFIED WAY

Grammar

Drills

Letter Writing

Proverbs

Riddles

Translation

Ldioms

This book has been displayed in the international book-show in Cairo. It is in demand by the Arab community in some European countries, America, Australia and NewZealand.

لاحظ ان جمع toothbrush هو toothbrushes. ومعناها (فرش اسنان).

Exercise 7

Fill in the blanks with the missing words: إملأ الفراغات بالكلمات المفقودة :

pen: pens	woman: _____	table: _____	boot: boots	brush: _____
city: _____	country: _____	knife: _____	tooth: _____	toothbrush:
thief: _____	life: _____	toy: _____	wood: woods	child: _____
tray: _____	policeman: _____	month: _____	foot: _____	house: _____
man: _____	factory: _____	enemy: _____	branch: _____	mouse: _____
family: _____	fox: _____	class: _____	valley: _____	copy: _____

لاحظ جمع الأسماء التالية :

fireman : firemen; fisherman : fishermen
gentleman : gentlemen : linesman:linesmen

6. Some nouns have the same form in both singular and plural.

بعض الاسماء لا تتغير في المفرد والجمع . مثل :

sheep: sheep deer: deer fish: fish (or) fishes aircraft: aircraft طائرات
dozen : dozen

7. - a - If the noun ends in 'o' and the 'o' is preceded by a vowel, the plural is formed by adding 's' to the singular.

اذا انتهى الاسم بـ o وكان قبل الـ o حرف علة فيجمع باضافة s. مثل :

radio : radios ; zoo: zoos : studio : studios

- b - If the 'o' is preceded by a consonant, the plural is generally (not always) formed by adding 'es' to the singular.

اذا إنتهى الاسم بـ o وكان قبل الـ o حرف صحيح فيجمع عادة باضافة es.مثل :

buffalo : buffaloes جواميس
cargo : cargoes
(or) cargos حمولات
commando : commandoes
(or) commandos فدائيون

Eskimo : Eskimoes
halo : haloes
(or) halos

hero	:	heroes ابطال	negro	:	negroes زنوج
mango	:	mangoes (or) mangos	potato	:	potatoes
			tomato	:	tomatoes
mosquito	;	mosquitoes (or) mosquitos بعوض	volcano	:	volcanoes براكين
motto	:	mottoes (or) mottos شعارات	zero صفر	:	zeroes

ولكن الأسماء التالية يضاف اليها s عند الجمع :

casino	:	casinos	piano	:	pianos
jumbo	:	jumbos	rhino كركدن	:	rhinos
kilo	:	kilos	silo	:	silos
No. رقم	:	Nos			
photo تصوير	:	photos			

ملاحظات :

Notes:-

1. The following nouns are always singular:

الأسماء التالية دائما مفردة والفعل معها يكون مفرداً .

news اخبار – furniture اثاث – information معلومات – dirt اوساخ – luggage امتعة – machinery مكائن

advice نصيحة – character اخلاق – brains ذكاء

e. g. = for example مثال

The news is good today.

There is a lot of furniture in the house.

There is much dirt on the floor.

All the information is false.

Where is our luggage?

Brains is what you need.

The machinery was imported from England.

2. The following are always plural: الأسماء التالية جمع ويتبعها فعل في حالة الجمع :

trousers (بنطلون) سروال – goods بضاعة – people, police, cattle ماشية

glasses نظارات – shoes حذاء – scissors مقص | - socks جورب قصير

e g Many people live in this building.
The police are coming soon.
These trousers are torn. ممزقة
Where are the scissors?
These shoes are brown.
Are these glasses yours?

وللدلالة على المفرد نستعمل a pair قبل socks, shoes, scissors, trousers (جورب قصير) ويكون الفعل مفرداً. مثل:

A pair of trousers is in the shop window. - A pair of scissors has been lost.
- A pair of shoes was sold.

3. 'A' or 'an' is used before a singular countable noun (unit noun).

تستعمل an, a قبل الاسم المفرد المعدود. فاذا كان الاسم المفرد يبدأ بصوت علة u o i e a نضع قبله an واذا كان يبدأ بصوت صحيح نضع قبله a وعند الجمع تحذف an, a . مثل:

- A cat is an animal. (مفرد)
Cats are animals. (جمع)
- He has a watch. (مفرد)
They have watches. (جمع)

4. 'A' or 'an' is not used before uncountable nouns (mass nouns).

لاتستعمل an, a قبل اسم الكمية. مثل:

water, milk, tea, sugar, meat, coffee, butter, cheese, salt, ink, wood, wool, cotton, chalk, money ....

e g Tables are usually made of wood. (جمع)
A table is usually made of wood. (مفرد)

5. 'S' is added to the verb in the present if the subject is third person singulan It is omitted if the subject is plural.

يجب اضافة s الى الفعل المضارع اذا كان الفاعل شخصاً ثالثاً مفرداً سواء كان اسماً او ضميراً. ويُحذف الـ s اذا كان الفاعل جمعاً. مثل:

- A cow gives milk. (مفرد)
Cows give milk. (جمع)
- Officers wear uniforms. (جمع)
An officer wears a uniform. (مفرد)

تنبيه: اذا كان الـ u او eu يلفظ (ي) مثل: European, useful, uniform فانه يعتبر صوتاً صحيحاً ونضع قبله a في المفرد. مثل:

- They are Europeans. (جمع)
He is a European. (مفرد)

6. Adjectives have no plural form. الصفات لا تجمع. مثل :

e g This car is new. (مفرد)
These cars are new. (جمع)
- She was a rich woman. (مفرد)
They were rich women. (جمع)

7. Learn the following changes:-

ادرس التغييرات التالية من المفرد الى الجمع وبالعكس :-

مفرد Sing.	جمع Pl.	مفرد Sing.		جمع Pl.
this تصبح	these	he / she / it	has تصبح	they have
that	those	he / she / it	eats	they eat
I am	we are			
you are	you are			
he / she / it — is	they are	he / she / it	doesn't	they don't
I was	we were		my	our
I have	we have		mine	ours
			your	your
			his, her, its	their

Exercise 8

اجعل الجمل التالية جمعا :-

Make these sentences plural:

1. A fly is an insect. حشرة
2. This watch is mine.
3. An eye is blue or brown.
4. I have a toothbrush.
5. A teacher is a man or a woman.
6. We can make a cake with flour, milk and an egg.
7. A box has a lid.

8. The mouse was caught.
9. I am ready now.
10. A child drinks milk.
11. This sheep is white.
12. There is an orange near the dish.
13. This boy doesn't come to school late.
14. Is she washing the glass?
15. A boy likes a game.
16. It is a new brush.
17. A mother is kind to a little child.
18. He was looking at the monkey. قرد
19. A house has a roof.
20. You are a clever girl.
21. The life of a great man is interesting. حياة
22. That leaf is yellow.
23. This thief sells what he steals.
24. Does this tooth hurt you?

Exercise 9

Make these sentences singular:-

اجعل الجُمَل التالية في المفرد :

1. Horses are animals.
2. Watches are small clocks.
3. Girls wear dresses.
4. Children are not always good.
5. There are always tables and chairs in dining - rooms.
6. Dogs are good friends to men.
7. Hungry boys eat large dinners.
8. Classrooms have blackboards.
9. Are there watches in these boxes?

10. The children play all the morning and sleep in the afternoon.
11. The boys were riding their bicycles.
12. They are old trays.
13. Mice are afraid of cats.
14. Camels do not eat meat.
15. These babies are clean.
16. They were living in London.
17. Do those buses go to the airport?
18. They hit their dog with a stick when they are angry with it.
19. Cities are big towns.
20. Their houses have gardens.
21. They study English hard.

Exercise 10

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words in brackets:

إملأ الفراغات بالصيغ الصحيحة للكلمات بين قوسين . مثال :

Example: a. The child has broken three ---- (dish)

b. The child has broken three dishes.

1. There were six ---- sitting in the bus. (man)
2. The butcher has bought ten ----. (sheep)
3. She cut the apple into two ----. (half)
4. Some ---- in Asia have a wet climate. (country)
5. I'll call at the dentist's to have two bad ---- pulled out. (tooth)
6. How many ---- are there on the shelf? (toothbrush)
7. There are a lot of ... in the box. (watch)
8. ---- eat sheep. (wolf)
9. There were seven ---- in the cave. (dwarf)
10. ---- are made of steel. (knife)
11. Oxygen and hydrogen are ----. (gas)

12. These ---- want to go to the cinema. (child)
13. ---- are the noisiest animals in the zoo. (monkey).
14. The ---- of those houses are red. (roof)
15. This table is five ---- long. (foot)
16. ---- are usually fond of shopping. (woman)
17. He has shot four wild ----. (goose)
18. Eight ---- were looking for the thief. (policeman)

Numbers الأرقام

Cardinal Numbers الأرقام الأساسية

in figures الأرقام	in words كيف نقرأها ونكتبها	meaning المعنى
1	one	١
2	two	٢
3	three	٣
4	four	٤
5	five	٥
6	six	٦
7	seven	٧
8	eight	٨
9	nine	٩
10	ten	١٠
11	eleven	١١
12	twelve	١٢
13	thirteen	١٣
14	fourteen	١٤
15	fifteen	١٥
16	sixteen	١٦
17	seventeen	١٧
18	eighteen	١٨
19	nineteen	١٩
20	twenty	٢٠
21	twenty - one	٢١
22	twenty - two	٢٢
23	twenty - three	٢٣

وهكذا نستمر على هذا القياس :

24	twenty - four	٢٤
25	twenty - five	٢٥
26	twenty - six	٢٦
27	twenty - seven	٢٧
28	twenty - eight	٢٨
29	twenty - nine	٢٩
30	thirty	٣٠
31	thirty - one	٣١
32	thirty - two	٣٢
33	thirty - three	٣٣

40	forty	٤٠
50	fifty	٥٠
60	sixty	٦٠
70	seventy	٧٠
80	eighty	٨٠
90	ninety	٩٠
100	hundred	١٠٠
1000	thousand	ألف
1000000	million	مليون

Ordinal Numbers الارقام الترتيبية

in figures	in words	meaning
الارقام	كيف تقرأها وتكتبها	المعنى
1st	first	أول
2nd	second	ثاني
3rd	third	ثالث
4th	fourth	رابع
5th	fifth	خامس
6th	sixth	سادس
7th	seventh	سابع
8th	eighth	ثامن
9th	ninth	تاسع
10th	tenth	عاشر
11th	eleventh	الحادي عشر
12th	twelfth	الثاني عشر
13th	thirteenth	الثالث عشر
14th	fourteenth	الرابع عشر

15th	fifteenth	الخامس عشر
16th	sixteenth	السادس عشر
17th	seventeenth.	السابع عشر
18th	eighteenth	الثامن عشر
19th	nineteenth	التاسع عشر
20th	twentieth	العشرون
21st	twenty - first	الحادي والعشرون
22nd	twenty - second	الثاني والعشرون
23rd	twenty - third	الثالث والعشرون
24th	twenty - fourth	الرابع والعشرون
25th	twenty - fifth	الخامس والعشرون
26th	twenty - sixth	السادس والعشرون
27th	twenty -seventh	السابع والعشرون
28th	twenty - eighth	الثامن والعشرون
29th	twenty - ninth	التاسع والعشرون
30th	thirtieth	الثلاثون
31st	thirty - first	الحادي والثلاثون

وهكذا نستمر على هذا القياس :

40th	fortieth	الاربعون			
50th	fiftieth	الخمسون	80th	eightieth	الثمانون
60th	sixtieth	الستون	90th	ninetieth	التسعون
70th	seventieth	السبعون	100th	hundredth	المائة

لاحظ ما يلي : ربع $\frac{1}{4}$ يسمى quarter وَ نصف $\frac{1}{2}$ يسمى half .
تنبيه : لا تلفظ الحرف l في كلمة half .
لاحظ تهجئة ما يلي nine + th : ninth; four +ty : forty

Exercise 11

Write in figures: اكتب ما يلي بالارقام :

three, twenty, fifth, eighteen, eleventh, twenty -one, nineteenth, thirty -two, forty, twentieth, fifty - four, thirty - first, forty - three, seventieth, sixty - six, eighty - sixth, seventy - five, hundred, eighty - nine, ninety - eight.

Exercise 12

Write in words: اكتب ما يلي بالكلمات :

2, 68, 1st, 43, 34, 56, 3rd, 9th, 30, 2nd, 16th, 22, 11th, 88, $\frac{1}{2}$, 79, 30th, 67, $\frac{1}{4}$, 58th, 24th.

Roman Numerals الارقام الرومانية

لاحظ الحروف التالية وأرقامها :-

I = 1 V = 5 X = 10 L = 50

C = 100 D = 500 M = 1000

١ - اذا وضعنا رقما صغيرا الى يسار رقم كبير ، نطرح الرقم الصغير من الكبير. مثل :-

IV = 4 IX = 9 XL = 40 XC = 90

CD = 400 CM = 900

٢ – اذا وضعنا رقما صغيرا الى يمين رقم كبير ، نجمع الرقمين . مثل :

VI = 6   XI = 11   XIV = 14   XVI = 16

XIX = 19   XX = 20   XXIX = 29   XXX = 30

LX = 60   LXX = 70   LXXX = 80   MDCC = 1700

MDCCC = 1800   MCM = 1900

واليك هذه الارقام المألوفة :-

I = 1   II = 2   III = 3   IV = 4   V = 5   VI = 6   VII = 7   VIII = 8   IX = 9   X = 10   XI = 11   XII = 12

Telling the Time

كيف تسأل وتجيب عن الوقت

للسؤال عن الوقت نقول :

Excuse me, could you tell me the time?

What time is it, please?

(or) What's the time Please ?

أمثلة :

Examples:

أ – الساعة السادسة وخمس دقائق :

a. 6. 05 It's five past six.

الساعة السادسة وعشر دقائق :

6.10 It's ten past six.

الشرح : تذكر الدقائق اولاً ثم الساعة .

كلمة past تعني (و) .

ب – الساعة السادسة والربع :

b. 6.15 It's a quarter past six.

١٥ دقيقة تسمى ربع quarter.

c. 6.20 twenty past six.

6.25 twenty - five past six.

6.30 half past six. — جـ – (٣٠) دقيقة تسمى نصف half.

d. 6.35 twenty - five to seven

د – كلمة to تعني (إلا) .

6.40 twenty to seven.

6.45 a quarter to seven.

6.50 ten to seven.

6.55 five to seven.

e. 7.00 seven o'clock. — هـ – لا تستعمل كلمة o'clock إلا عندما تكون الساعة تامة .

3.00 three o'clock.

ملاحظة : .a. m تعني قبل الظهر before noon.

p. m. تعني بعد الظهر after noon.

حرف الجر قبل الساعات هو at.مثال : He went to bed at ten o'clock.

Exercise 13

What is the time, please? (or) Write the following in words:-

a. 12.15	b. 4.30	c. 11.05	d. 2.00	e. 8.20
f. 1.55	g. 10.50	h. 6.12	i. 5.35	j. 7.10
k. 2.25	l. 4.40	m. 9.45	n. 3.30	o. 11.00
p. 3.50				

Days of the Week
أيام الأسبوع

	المختصر				
1. Sunday	Sun.	الأحد	4. Wednesday	Wed.	الاربعاء
2. Monday	Mon.	الاثنين	5. Thursday	Thurs.	الخميس
3. Tuesday	Tues.	الثلاثاء	6. Friday	Fri.	الجمعة
			7. Saturday	Sat.	السبت

ملاحظة : يجب ان تبدأ ايام الاسبوع بحرف كبير .

حرف الجر قبل ايام الاسبوع هو on.مثال : I saw him on Monday.

Months of the Year
اشهر السنة

		المختصر		
1. January	يناير / كانون الثاني	Jan.	31 days	الشهر الاول
2. February	فبراير/ شباط	Feb.	28 (or) 29 days	الشهر الثاني
3. March	مارس / اذار	Mar.	31 days	الشهر الثالث
4. April	ابريل / نيسان	Apr.	30 days	الشهر الرابع
5. May	مايو مايس (أو) أيار	—	31 days	الشهر الخامس
6. June	يونيو/ حزيران	—	30 days	الشهر السادس
7. July	يوليو/ تموز	—	31 days	الشهر السابع
8. August	اغسطس/ آب	Aug.	31 days	الشهر الثامن
9. September	سبتمبر/ ايلول	Sept.	30 days	الشهر التاسع
10. October	اكتوبر/ تشرين الاول	Oct.	31 days	الشهر العاشر
11. November	نوفمبر/ تشرين الثاني	Nov.	30 days	الشهر الحادي عشر
12. December	ديسمبر/ كانون الاول	Dec.	31 days	الشهر الثاني عشر

واليك الاشهر ذات الثلاثين يوماً:-

Thirty days have September,
April, June and November.

ملاحظة : ١ – أسماء الاشهر يجب أن تبدأ بحرف كبير.
٢ – حرف الجر قبل الاشهر والسنين هو in. مثل :

He arrived in August.
She was born in 1952.

The Four Seasons
الفصول الاربعة

1.spring الربيع	3.autumn الخريف
2.summer الصيف	4.winter الشتاء

ملاحظة : حرف الجر قبل الفصول الاربعة هو in. مثال :

It rains hard in winter.

The Four Directions
الاتجاهات الأربعة

1. north	شمال	3. east	شرق
2. south	جنوب	4. west	غرب

How to Tell the Date
كيف نذكر التاريخ

- What is the date today? — للسؤال عن التاريخ نقول :

- 15th March, 1982 — ويُكتب التاريخ بهذين الشكلين :
  (or) 15. 3. 1982

The fifteenth of March, nineteen eighty-two. — ويذكر بهذا الشكل :

لاحظ اننا نلفظ the و of عندما نذكر التاريخ ولا نكتبها عادة .

تنبيه : يمكن كتابة التاريخ وقراءته كما يلي :

March 15, 1982: March the fifteenth, nineteen eighty-two.

ملاحظة : يكتب التاريخ في اللغة الانكليزية في اعلى السبورة او الورقة الى جهة اليمين . ويكتب من اليسار الى اليمين . أي نذكر اليوم أولاً ثم الشهر ثم السنة . مثل : 1.3.1972 .

How to write the date	How to say the date
يُكتب التاريخ كما يلي :	يلفظ التاريخ كما يلي :
a. 1st Jan. 1970 1. 1. 1970	The first of January, nineteen seventy.
b. 2nd Feb. 1956 2. 2. 1956	The second of February, nineteen fifty - six.
c. 3rd Mar. 1948 3. 3. 1948	The third of March, nineteen forty - eight.
d. 4th Apr. 1900 4. 4. 1900	The fourth of April, nineteen hundred.
e. 5th May 1800 5. 5. 1800	The fifth of May, eighteen hundred.

f. 6th June 1906 6. 6. 1906	The sixth of June, nineteen hundred and six. (or) nineteen oh six
g. 7th July 1901 7. 7. 1901	The seventh of July, nineteen oh one (or) nineteen hundred and one.
h. 8th Aug. 1832 8. 8. 1832	The eighth of August, eighteen thirty - two.
i. 9th Sept. 1720 9. 9. 1720	The ninth of September, seventeen twenty.
j. 10th Oct. 1616 10. 10. 1616	The tenth of October, sixteen sixteen.
k. 11th Nov. 1540 11. 11. 1540	The eleventh of November, fifteen forty.
l. 12th Dec. 1492 12. 12. 1492	The twelfth of December, fourteen ninety - two.

وهكذا نستمر :

13th: the thirteenth
14th: the fourteenth
15th: the fifteenth
16th: the sixteenth
17th: the seventeenth
18th: the eighteenth
19th: the nineteenth
20th: the twentieth
21st: the twenty - first
22nd: the twenty -second
23rd: the twenty - third
24th: the twenty - fourth
25th: the twenty - fifth
26th: the twenty -sixth
27th: the twenty -seventh
28th: the twenty -eighth
29th: the twenty - nine
30th: the thirtieth
31st: the thirty -first

لاحظ ان التواريخ التالية تكتب كما يلي :

1st, 2nd , 3rd, 11th, 12th, 13th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd , 31st

Exercise 14

What is the date today? (or) Read these dates:

(a) 1 . 6 . 1972 (b) 2 . 11 . 1978 (c) 1 . 3 . 1973 (d) 26 . 9 . 1978

(e) 10 . 8 . 1900 (f) 4 . 12 . 1968 (g) 30 . 4 . 1908 (h) 12 . 7 . 1807

(i) 31 . 1 . 1958 (j) 21 . 11 . 1846 (k) 11 . 9 . 1945 (l) 3 . 2 . 1950

(m) 20 . 5 . 1803 (n) 6 . 8 . 1932 (o) 13 . 4 . 1715 (p) 22 . 10 . 1940

(q) 19 . 8 . 1969 (r) 23 . 6 . 1930 (s) 9 . 5 . 1955 (t) 24 . 9 . 1912

(u) 6 May 1918 (v) 2nd Sept., 1974 (w) 1st Dec., 1947

(x) 20th Apr., 1923 (y) June 11, 1910

تنبيه : حرف الجر قبل التاريخ هو on. مثل

He went to Cairo **on** 12th September.

On January 2, he arrived in Baghdad.

The Use of "SO" and "Neither"
أستعمال So و Neither

First Pattern النموذج الأول : امثلة :

1. Selma is clever. (Layla)
   Selma is clever. So is Layla.
2. Yousif is early. (I)
   Yousif is early. So am I.
3. **John has got a bicycle. (Tom and Jack)**
   John has got a bicycle. So have Tom and Jack.
4. Nada likes oranges. (I)
   Nada likes oranges. So do I.
5. Ahmed went to the cinema. -- --- Ali.
   Ahmed went to the cinema. So did Ali.

If the sentence is in the affirmative, "so" is used to introduce the affirmative addition.

If the sentence has a helping verb, put it immediately after "so"

If there isn't a helping verb, use "do, does", or "did"

اذا كانت الجملة مثبتة نضع so (معناها وكذلك) في بداية الجملة الثانية .

اذا إحتوت الجملة على احد الافعال المساعدة التالية :

am, is, are, was, were, **shall, should will, would, can, could, may, might, must, ought,**

والافعال **had, has, have** اذا جاء بعدها اسم مفعول (p.p.) **التصريف الثالث للفعل**

ضعه بعد so مباشرة .

اذا خلَت الجملة من الفعل المساعد وكان فعلها مضارعا استعمل **do** أو **does** (حسب الفاعل) وضعه بعد so مباشرة . واذا كان فعل الجملة ماضيا استعمل **did**.

تنبيه : تُستعمل **does, do** كما يلي : **you do, I do** وتُستعمل **does** مع it, she, he ومع الفاعل المفرد وتستعمل **do** مع we و they (they do, we do) ومع الفاعل الجمع .

Second Pattern: النموذج الثاني : أمثلة :

1. Tom cannot speak Arabic. (John)

   Tom cannot speak Arabic. Neither can John.

2. I haven't got a yellow shirt. (my friend)

   I haven't got a yellow shirt. Nor has my friend.

3. I don't like this food. ------- ---- he.

   I don't like this food. Neither does he.

4. Yousif didn't buy a camera. (Nabil)

   Yousif didn't buy a camera. Neither did Nabil.

   If the sentence is in the negative, "Neither" or "Nor" is used to introduce the negative addition.

   Use the helping verb according to the subject.

اذا كانت الجملة منفية ضع Neither أو Nor (معناها ولا) في بداية الجملة الثانية . واستعمل نفس الفعل المساعد المذكور في الجملة الاولى (بعد حذف not) وضعه بعد Neither مباشرة . (لاحظ مطابقة الفعل المساعد مع الفاعل) . ولاحظ ان كلمة never اداة نفي معناها (أبداً).

Exercise 15

Make sentences with "So" or "Neither": كوّن جملاً تحتوي على : Neither, So

1. Yousif is going to be a doctor. (Faris)
2. They will go to the library. (I)
3. He came by train. (I)
4. We couldn't do it. (they)

5. Jack was absent. (his friend)
6. Nada doesn't like tennis. (Selma)
7. Layla hasn't got any money on her. (I)
8. John didn't stay for supper. (Henry)
9. They want to watch television. (I)
10. April has thirty days. (June)
11. He can't read this. --- --- I.
12. Ali wrote me a letter. (his cousin)
13. She is clever. (I)
14. He wasn't late. (you)
15. She must go now. --- ----- I.
16. These aren't my books. (those)
17. Iraq exports oil. (Kuwait)
18. He is early. (you)
19. This clock doesn't show the right time. (my watch)
20. These women are waiting for the bus. (that man)
21. Zeki bought a new shirt. (his brother)
22. Dogs like meat. (cats)
23. She can sit here. --- --- you.
24. He won't go to Cairo next month. (his father)
25. A cow eats grass. (a camel)
26. He ought to listen more carefully. (you)
27. They usually have their breakfast at seven. (we)
28. Huda was doing her homework. (I)
29. The boys were playing. (Tom)
30. I am drawing a map. (Adel)
31. This train leaves at six. (that one)
32. I never smoke. (my brother)
33. Our father likes music. (ours)
34. You did not know the answer. (he)

Prepositions حروف الجر

1. "At" is used with hours. تستعمل at مع الساعات . مثل :

   at one o'clock, at half past two, at a quarter to nine. . . . . . .

2. "On" is used with the days of the week and dates.

   تستعمل on مع ايام الاسبوع والتاريخ . مثل :

   on Friday, on Sunday, on Thursday. . . . .

   on 6th May, on June 1st, on 9 th April. . . . .

3. "In" is used with months, years and seasons.

   تستعمل in مع الاشهر والسنين والفصول . مثل :

   in May, in 1947, in spring. . . . . . .

4. "Between" is used for two.

   between تعني (بين) اثنين . مثل :

   Summer comes between spring and autumn.

5. "Among" is used for more than two.

   among تعني (بين) لاكثر من اثنين . مثل :

   We sat among the trees. The thief hid among the crowd.

6. "Through" is used for place.

   للمكان تستعمل through (ومعناها خلال) . مثل :

   The sun is shining through the window.

7. "During is used for time.

   It gets hot during summer. للزمن تُستعمل during (ومعناها خلال او اثناء) . مثال :

استعمالات متفرقة لحروف الجر :

accused of متهم بـ

afraid of خائف من

agree with (person or thing)

يتفق مع (للاشخاص والاشياء)

I agree with you.

I agree with what he says.

agree to (or) upon (thing) يتفق مع (للاشياء)

They agreed to his plan.

aim at يُصوّب نحو

amazed at مندهش لـ

angry with (person)

غاضب على (للاشخاص)

anxious about قلق حول

apologize to (person) يعتذر لـ (للاشخاص)

He apologized to us.

apologize for (thing)

يعتذر عن (للاشياء)

He apologized for the delay. تأخير

apply for يقدم طلبا لـ

ashamed of خجل من

ask for يطلب

astonished at مندهش لـ

bark at ينبح على

beg for يرجو

blame for يلوم على

branch into يتفرع الى

busy with مشغول بـ

buy. . . for يشتري بـ

I bought it for one pound.

capable of قادر على

care for يعتني بـ

charged with متهم بـ

close to بالقرب من

come out of يخرج من

compare with يقارن مع

compete with يتنافس مع

complain of يشكي من

confident of واثق من

congratulate on يهنئ على

consist of يحتوي على

content with قانع بـ

cover with يغطي بـ

crowded with مزدحم بـ

cut with يقطع بـ

demand for طلب على

depend on (or) upon يعتمد على

die of (hunger, thirst, old age, a fever. . .)

يموت من

by bicycle بالدراجة

different from مختلف عن

divide into ينقسم الى

doubtful about يشك في

dream of يحلم بـ

dressed in مرتديا

easy for سهل لـ

empty of خالٍ من

enough for كافٍ لـ

equal to مساوٍ لـ

experiment on يجري التجارب على

famous for مشهور بـ

far from بعيدا عن

fear of خوف من

feel pity for يشفق على

fill with يملأ بـ

fire at يطلق النار على

fit for ملائم لـ

fond of مولع بـ

friendly with محب لـ

full of مملوء بـ

furnish with يجهز بـ

get out of يخرج من

get ready for يتهيأ لِ
good at جيد في
He's good at English.
grateful to (person) شاكر لِ (للاشخاص)

grateful for (thing) شاكر لِ (للاشياء)

guilty of مُذْنب لِ
have pity on يشفق على
hope for يأمل بِ
insist on يُصرّ على
interested in مولع بِ
interfere with يتدخل في
jealous of يغار من
knock at the door يطرق الباب
kind to شفوق على
late for متأخر عن
laugh at يضحك على
leave for يغادر الى
lie to يكذب على
listen to يُصغي الى
loaded with مُحّمل بِ
look at ينظر الى
look out of ينظر من
make fun of يضحك على
mix with يخلط مع
pay for يدفع الثمن
pleased with مسرور بـ
prefer ... to يُفضّل على
prepare for يتهيأ لِ
prevent from يمنع من
protect from (or) against يحمي من
proud of فخور بِ
provide with يجهز بِ
ready for مستعد لِ
recover from يَشفى من
rely on (or) upon يعتمد على
remind of يُذكّر بِ
responsible for مسؤول عن
revenge upon (or) on ينتقم من
satisfied with راضٍ عن
search for يبحث عن
sell. . . for يبيع بـ
I sold it for ten dinars.
shake with يهتز من
similar to مشابه لـ
to sit at the table. الجلوس الى المائدة
to sit in an arm - chair

smile at يبتسم لِ
spend on يَصْرف على
sorry for آسف لِ
stain with يلطخ بِ
subscribe to يشترك في جريدة او مجلة
succeed in ينجح في
suffer from يقاسي من
suitable for ملائم لـ
superior to متفوق على
supply with يُجهز بـ

sure of متأكد من
surprised at مندهش لِ
take care of يعتني بـ
thankful to (person) شاكر لِ (للاشخاص)
thankful for (thing) شاكر لـ (للاشياء)
the cause of
the reason for
throw at يرمي على
throw to يرمي الى
tired of ضجر من
translate into يترجم الى
tremble with يرتجف من
wait for ينتظر
warn of يُحذّر من
worried about قَلِق حول
wrap with يلّف بـ
a kilo of sugar
a piece of chalk
a pound of tea
a sheet of paper
at a high price بسعر عالٍ
at a low price
at a high speed بسرعة عالية
at a low speed
at dawn عند الفجر
at first sight من اول نظرة
at home
at midday
at night
at noon
at sunrise
at the age of عن عُمُرِ
at the airport في المطار
at the back of
at the beginning of
at the bottom of في اسفل
at the bus - stop
at the end of
at the foot of في اسفل
at the invitation of بدعوة من
at the present time
at the price of بسعر
at the same time
at the speed of بسرعة
at the top of
at the university
at week end في عطلة نهاية الاسبوع
by air
by bus
by coach
by hand
by land برّاً
by plane بالطائرة
by road
by sea
by taxi
by car بالسيارة
by boat بالزورق

by train (or) by rail بالقطار
in charge of مسؤول عن
in front of أمام
in honour of على شرف
in ink بالحبر
in memory of في ذكرى
in need of بحاجة الى
in search of بحثا عن
in the afternoon
in the centre of
in the direction of باتجاه
in the evening
in the middle of
in the morning

on time في الوقت المحدد
on duty في الواجب
on foot مشيا
on holiday في عطلة
on horseback على ظهور الخيل
on (my) way to في طريق الى
on the occasion of بمناسبة
on the radio
I heard it on the radio.
with a pen
with a pencil
with confidence بثقة
with pleasure بسرور
with the help of بمساعدة

Exercise 16

Fill in the blanks with the following prepositions:-

املأ الفراغات بحروف الجر التالية :

(on, to, at, in, by, from, with, between, for, of)

1. My sister gets up --- six o'clock --- the morning.
2. They'll arrive --- Wednesday --- the evening.
3. We wear thick clothes --- winter.
4. It gets hot --- July.
5. Look --- this picture.
6. We went to the station --- taxi.
7. --- spring the land becomes covered --- grass.
8. He was sitting --- the table.
9. Is your house far --- the bus - stop?
10. Please listen --- me.

11. He was born --- 1952.
12. I'm waiting --- the bus.
13. --- summer we sleep on the roof --- night.
14. They went --- Babylon --- bus.
15. The postman comes --- bicycle.
16. The kettle was filled --- water.
17. The glass is full --- milk.
18. He travelled to Basrah --- train.
19. Let's go to the garden --- foot.
20. I saw him --- Saturday morning.
21. Did your father go to Kuwait --- air? Yes, he did.
22. He wants a piece --- bread.
23. They don't go to school --- Friday.
24. Where's your father? He's --- home.
25. The holiday ends --- August.
26. Nada sat --- her father and mother.
27. I meet my friend --- the bus -stop.
28. We cut meat --- a knife.

Exercise 17

Choose the correct preposition :- اختر حرف الجر الصحيح

1. My father is kind (on, to) me.
2. He left (to, for) Yemen in February.
3. The child is afraid (from, of) the dark. ظلام
4. The dog barked (at, on) the boy.
5. Zeki was ashamed (from, of) himself.
6. He decided to revenge himself (from, upon) his enemy.
7. I felt tired (from, of) waiting for you.
8. Are you satisfied (in, with, at, to) his work?

9. The man is accused (with, in, of, at) stealing the money.
10. They are charged (in, with, of) robbery.
11. He sat close (to, from, at) me.
12. It is bad to laugh (on, at) other people.
13. She is jealous (from, of) her friend.
14. Iraq is famous (in, with, for) oil and dates. التمر
15. Don't lie (on, to) people.
16. This pen is different (from, of) that one.
17. The house for sale consists (on, of) two bedrooms.
18. He was driving (on, in, at) a high speed.
19. Oil comes out (from, of) the ground.
20. The letter was written (with, by) hand.
21. His sister studies (to, from, at) the university. الجامعة
22. He is sitting (on, in) his arm - chair.
23. The town lies (between, among) the mountains.
24. She is looking out (from, of) the window.
25. We walked (during, through) the village.
26. It rains (during, through) the winter.
27. The camel was loaded (in, with) dates.
28. Oil is superior (than, to) coal. الفحم
29. He got out (from, of) the room quickly.
30. He shook (from, with) fear.

Exercise 18

Supply suitable prepositions:

1. I am proud --- my country.
2. She was dressed --- white.
3. What prevented you --- coming?
4. A tree protected us --- the rain.

5. There are a few chairs --- the middle --- the garden.
6. Who is knocking --- the door? The postman is.
7. Is there enough food --- all the children?
8. He speaks English --- confidence.
9. She is quite confident --- herself.
10. Are you interested --- playing football?
11. Children are fond --- sweets.
12. Why were you late --- school yesterday?
13. This picture reminds me --- my old friends.
14. The mother smiled --- her baby.
15. The airport was crowded --- people.
16. That teacher is --- charge --- the school library. مكتبة
17. He was responsible --- a large family. عائلة
18. You are no longer a child. You must depend --- yourself.
19. He provided me --- the necessary money.
20. The pupil asked --- permission to leave the class.
21. She died --- the age --- ninety.
22. I bought this shirt --- four dinars.
23. Who will care --- the children while you are away?
24. Who are you waiting ---?
25. He apologized --- me --- the delay.
26. Is he still angry --- you?
27. He left --- London --- 9 o'clock --- Tuesday.
28. They bought this house --- March.
29. Father will arrive --- March 6th.
30. I'll meet him --- the airport.
31. I'm very pleased --- what he has done.
32. He blamed himself --- coming late.
33. Have you heard this news --- the radio?
34. The doctors are not worried --- her condition. حالة

35. I prefer tea --- coffee.
36. Letters should be written --- ink not --- a pencil.
37. He is writing the letter --- a pen.
38. Has your sister recovered --- her illness?
39. The prisoners begged --- mercy.
40. The letter must be translated --- English.
41. I'm quite grateful --- you --- your kindness.
42. I give it to you --- pleasure.
43. Look --- the bottom --- the page.
44. They set out for the top --- dawn.
45. I want a kilo --- apples.
46. The poor are --- need --- help.
47. Which doctor is --- duty?
48. He is busy --- some papers.
49. They succeeded -- crossing the wide river. نهر
50. He spent his money --- books.
51. Are you sure --- what you're saying?
52. He bought the car --- a high price.
53. --- front --- the school there is a garden.
54. There is a garage --- the back --- the house.
55. The climbers suffered --- cold.
56. The demand --- goods is rising.
57. I would like to know the reason --- his failure. فَشَل
58. Do you know the cause --- his absence? غياب
59. He insisted ---- going by coach.
60. They experimented --- chickens.
61. The sea supplies us --- fish.
62. That teacher is friendly --- his pupils.
63. I congratulate you --- your success. نجاح
64. Are you content --- your present salary? راتب

65. Mr. James is still ... holiday.
66. How much did you pay ... this suit? بدلة
67. He sold the bicycle ... fifteen pounds.
68. I warned him ... the danger. خطر
69. They died ... hunger and thirst. الجوع والعطش
70. We usually go for a picnic ... weekends.
71. Your camera looks similar ... mine.
72. I'm sorry ... coming late. It was the traffic.
73. A boy threw a stone ... your window.
74. Throw the ball gently ... me so that I can catch it.
75. She said he had fear ... dogs.
76. Is your sister good ... physics?
77. He's capable ... speaking English fluently. بطلاقة

Pronouns الضمائر

1 Subjective Pronouns فاعل	2 Objective Pronouns مفعول به	3 Possessive Adjectives صفات التملك	4 Possessive Pronouns ضمائر التملك
I	me	my	mine
You	you	your	yours
He	him	his	his
She	her	her	hers
It	it	its	---
We	us	our	ours
They	them	their	theirs

ضمائر العمود الاول للفاعل وتُستعمل في اول الجملة قبل الفعل.

ضمائر العمود الثاني للمفعول به وتُستعمل بعد فعل وبعد حرف جر. مثل :

I helped him. He bought it for her.

في العمود الثالث نجد صفات التملك ويجب ان نذكر بعدها اسماً. مثل :
Look at their car. - Is this your pen? - Her brother is a doctor.

في العمود الرابع نجد ضمائر التملك ولانذكر بعدها اسماً. مثل :
This is my book; where is yours?

The Reflexive Pronouns — الضمائر الانعكاسية

The following are the reflexive pronouns. They refer to the subject of the sentence and express emphasis.

فيما يلي الضمائر الانعكاسية وهي ضمائر تعود على فاعل الجملة سواء كان الفاعل ضميراً او اسماً وتعبر عن التوكيد. وتشتق بأضافة self للمفرد وَ selves للجمع.

الفاعل	الضمائر الانعكاسية
I أنا	myself نفسي
You انت (للمفرد)	yourself نفسك
He هو (or: Mazin, Tom, The man, My father ...)	himself نفسه
She هي (or: Layla, Susan, The girl, Your mother ...)	herself نفسها
It (or: The cat, The horse ...)	itself لغير العاقل
We نحن	ourselves انفسنا
You all انتم (للجمع)	yourselves انفسكم
They هم (The boys , The girls , The teachers...)	themselves انفسهم (للجمع)
One	oneself نَفْس

مثل : Mary washed the clothes herself. He says so himself. - Do it yourself.

Exercise 18a Choose the correct word: ; أختر الكلمة الصحيحة

1. She hurt (yourself, [illegible]elf, herself, myself). 2.They sold the old car (itself, herself, ourselves, themselves). 3. your father bought the fat (himself, herself, itself, yourself). 4. We helped the old man (himself, myself, herself, ourselves). 5. I (himself, yourself, herself, myself) met him in the office. 6. That lady found the lost key (itself, yourself, herself, himself). 7. You can see (herself, yourself, myself, itself) in the mirror. 8. Ali mended the broken window (itself, herself, yourself, himself). 9. They (ourselves, themselves, herself, yourselves) saw the winged bull. الثور المجنح 10. You all bought new shirts (themselves, ourselves, yourself, yourselves). 11. My friend lent me this dictionary (itself, myself, himself, yourself). 12. Did you see the headmaster (myself, yourself, herself, itself) ? 13. One can educate (himself, oneself, myself, yourself)by reading books.

اجوبة تمرين 18a :
1. herself 2. themselves 3.him self4. ourselves 5, myself 6. herself
7. yourself 8. himself 9. themselves 10. yourselves 11. himself 12.yourself 13. oneself

Exercise 19 Choose the right word : اختر الكلمة الصحيحة :

1. This coat is white; (mine, my) is brown. 2. Are these sun glasses (your, yours) or (hers, her)? 3. Aseel is combing (her, hers) hair now. 4. Are those bicycles (their, theirs)? 5. Wisam is a friend of (my, mine). 6. Is that (your, yours) house? 7. This raincoat is old; (her, hers) is new. 8. What are you doing now? I' m looking for (mine, my) lost watch. 9. (Ours, Our) school has a library. مكتبة 10. These are (my, mine) trousers; where are (your, yours)? 11. Does this car belong to (hers, her) father?

12. (Their, Theirs) house is old.
13. Is this (mine, my) ball or (your, yours)?
14. Whose umbrella is this? It's (my, mine).
15. The pupils are sitting at (them, their, they, theirs) desks.
16. Give me (mine, my) dictionary and take (your, yours).
17. They asked my friend and (I, me) to do the work.
18. Nada is writing in (hers, her) writing - book.
19. Have you brushed your teeth? Yes, I've brushed (it, them).
20. Is there any letter for (my, mine, me, I)?
21. These books are (us, we, ours, our).

Exercise 20

Complete these sentences with suitable possessives:-

اكمل الأجمل التالية بضمائر وصفات تملك مناسبة :

1. Tell him not to forget --- homework; she mustn't forget ---, either.
2. Have you finished --- homework? I've finished ---.
3. Mary and Jane have forgotten --- note - books gain; Tom and Bill have forgotten ---, too.
4. George has lost --- pencil; perhaps you can lend him ---.
5. She wonders if you have seen a book of --- lying about somewhere.
6. You can take --- ticket and give me ---.
7. They asked me to call on a friend of --- in London.
8. We've taken --- share; has she taken ---?
9. He introduced me to a friend of ---.
10. The cat is playing with --- tail.

Degrees of Comparison درجات المقارنة

There are three degrees of comparison: للمقارنة ثلاث انواع

1. **Positive Degree:**

It's used to qualify a noun, pronoun or a verb without comparing it with another person or thing.

١ . الدرجة البسيطة (الثابتة) : وهي صفة او ظرف تُستعمل لوصف اسم او ضمير او فعل بدون مقارنته مع شخص او شيءٌ اخر. مثل :

Nada is **tall**. He is **young**.

Tom ran **quickly**. He drove the car **fast**.

To compare two persons or things having the same quality, we use "as. . . . . as".

نستعمل الدرجة البسيطة للتعبير عن صفة مشتركة بين شخصين او شيئين . ونضع الصفة او الظرف بين كلمتي as. . . . . .as. امثلة :

Nada is **as** tall **as** Selma.

Tom ran **as** quickly **as** John.

تنبيه : عند النفي as . . . . . .as تصبح as . . . .so او تبقى بدون تغيير. مثل :

Nada is not so tall as Huda. (or) Nada is not as tall as Huda.

2. Comparative Degree:

It's used to compare two persons or things:

٢ . درجة المقارنة : وتستعمل للمقارنة بين شخصين او شيئين بصفة يختلفان فيها. أمثلة :

(a) Nada is **taller than** [illegible]

My house is larger than yours.

He came later than she.

If the adjective or adverb is of one syllable, we add "er" or "r". The conjunction to be used is "than".

أ – اذا كانت الصفة او الظرف ذا مقطع واحد . مثل :

late, large, tall

فعند تكوين صيغة المقارنة أضف الى نهايته er (أو r اذا كان منتهيا بـ e)

تنبيه : اداة الربط مع صيغة المقارنة هي than.

(b) e. g. Nada is **more careful than** her sister.

He writes **more carefully than** you.

If the adjective or adverb is of more than one syllable, "more" **is placed before it.**

ب – اذا كانت الصفة او الظرف مكونا من مقطعين مثل : slowly, careful او مكونا من ثلاثة مقاطع

مثل : carefully, beautiful فعند تكوين صيغة المقارنة ضع more قبله .

3. **Superlative Degree:**

It's used when more than two persons or things are compared.

٣ . **درجة التفضيل** : تستعمل لتفضيل شخص او شيء على شخصين او شيئين او اكثر من الاشخاص او الاشياء .

امثلة :

(a) Nada is **the tallest girl of all.**

This is **the largest** room in my house.

If the adjective or adverb is of one syllable, we add "est" or "st", "The" is used before the superlative.

أ – اذا كانت الصفة او الظرف ذا مقطع واحد ، فعند تكوين صيغة التفضيل أضف الى نهايته est (او st اذا كان منتهيا بـ e) .

تنبيه : نضع the قبل صيغة التفضيل .

(b) e. g. It's **the most wonderful** film I have ever seen.

Ali ran **the most quickly** of all.

If the adjective or adverb is of more than one syllable, "the most" is placed before it.

ب – اذا كانت الصفة او الظرف مكونا من مقطعين فاكثر نضع قبلها the most.

واليك هذه النماذج التي نضيف الى نهايتها er عند المقارنة وَ est عند التفضيل :

1	2	3
Positive	Comparative	Superlative
الدرجة البسيطة	درجة المقارنة	درجة التفضيل
tall طويل (للاشخاص	taller than أطول من	the tallest الأطول
long طويل (للاشياء)	longer	longest
short قصير	shorter	shortest
few قليل (للمعدود)	fewer	fewest

لاحظ اذا إنتهت الكلمة بالحرف e فعند المقارنة يُضاف r وعند التفضيل يضاف st . مثل :

fine جميل	finer	finest
free حُر	freer	freest
brave شجاع	braver	bravest
large واسع	larger	largest
simple بسيط	simpler	simplest
polite مؤدب	politer	politest
nice لطيف	nicer	nicest
able متمكن	abler	ablest

تنبيه : إذا انتهت الكلمة بحرف صحيح وقبله حرف علة واحد a, e, i, o, u, وكانت الصفة ذات مقطع واحد ، يُضاعف الحرف الاخير عند إضافة er و est مثل :

fat سمين	fatter	fattest
thin نحيف	thinner	thinnest
big كبير	bigger	biggest
hot حار	hotter	hottest
wet رَطِب ، مبتل	wetter	wettest
sad حزين	sadder	saddest
fit لائق	fitter	fittest
dim معتم	dimmer	dimmest

لاحظ إذا إنتهت الكلمة بالحرف y وكان قبل ألـ y حرف صحيح نحذف أل y ونضيف ier في المقارنة و iest في التفضيل . مثل :

happy سعيد	happier	happiest
heavy ثقيل	heavier	heaviest
easy سَهل	easier	easiest
funny هزلي	funnier	funniest
pretty حَسِنْ	prettier	prettiest
busy مشغول	busier	busiest
dirty قذر	dirtier	dirtiest
early مبكر	earlier	earliest
lazy كسول	lazier	laziest
noisy كثير الضوضاء	noisier	noisiest
friendly ودود	friendlier	friendliest
ugly قبيح	uglier	ugliest
tidy مُرتَّب	tidier	tidiest
greedy جَشع	greedier	greediest
dry جاف	drier	DRIEST
lucky محظوظ	LUCKIER	LUCKIEST

واليك نماذج اخرى .

fast سريع	faster	fastest
new جديد	newer	newest
old عجوز/ قديم	older	oldest
young شاب	younger	youngest
strong قوي	stronger	strongest
weak ضعيف	weaker	weakest
common شائع	commoner	commonest
small صغير	smaller	smallest
near قريب	nearer	nearest
kind شفوق	kinder	kindest
clever شاطر	cleverer	cleverest
narrow ضيق	narrower	narrowest

واليك نماذج لكلمات ذات مقطعين أو أكثر والتي نضع قبلها more في المقارنة و most في التفضيل .

beautiful جميل	more beautiful than	the most beautiful
comfortable مريح	more comfortable	most comfortable
difficult صعب	more difficult	most difficult
exciting مثير	more exciting	most exciting
expensive غالٍ	more expensive	most expensive
important مهم	more important	most important
interesting ممتع	more interesting	most interesting
closely (adv) بدقة	more closely	most closely
intelligent ذكي	more intelligent	most intelligent
wonderful مدهش	more wonderful	most wonderful

Note the following exceptions:- الصفات والظروف التالية شاذة :-

good جيد	better	best
well جيداً	better	best
bad رديء	worse	worst
badly بصورة رديئة	worse	worst
much كثير (للكمية)	more	most
many كثير (للعدد)	more	most
little قليل	less	least
far بعيد	farther	farthest

Exercise 21

Choose the correct word from brackets:- اختر الكلمة الصحيحة من بين القوسين :

تنبيه : عند وجود as . . . as او not so. . . as استعمل كلمة من الدرجة البسيطة (العمود الاول)

عند وجود كلمة than بعد الفراغ ، استعمل كلمة تنتهي بـ er أو مسبوقة بـ more أو كلمة من الشواذ (العمود الثاني) . وعند وجود the قبل الفراغ استعمل كلمة تنتهي بـ est أو مسبوقة بـ most أو كلمة من الشواذ (العمود الثالث) .

1. Nada is ____ than Maha. (short, shorter, shortest)

2. Please come as (earlier, early, earliest) as you can.
3. This is the (better, good, best) watch that you can buy.
4. Ahmed is (youngest, younger, young) than his cousin.
5. She draws as (well, best, better) as I do.
6. All the pupils are clever, but Zeki is (cleverer than, the cleverest) of all.
7. That is the (older, oldest, old) house in the village. قرية
8. Your handwriting is (best, better, good) than his.
9. It's the (more exciting, exciting, most exciting) film that we have ever seen.
10. He has (little, less, least) money than I.
11. The date - palm is the (commoner, commonest, common) and (most useful, useful, more useful) tree in Iraq.
12. Mr. Brown is not so (rich, richer, richest) as Mr. James.
13. Is Basrah (hot, hottest, hotter) than Baghdad?
14. Which is (cheaper, cheapest, cheap), this camera or that one?
15. This is the (newer, newest, new) and (better, good, best) car of the year.
16. Did John run as (faster, fast, fastest) as Jack in the race?
17. I've got as (more, most, much) money as he.
18. This seat is far (comfortable, most comfortable, more comfortable) than that one.
19. A village is (quieter, quiet, quietest) than a town.
20. He drives (most carefully, carefully, more carefully) than his brother.
21. This suit is not as (better, best, good) as mine.
22. She speaks English (well, best, better) than he.
23. I've got as (most, many, more) stamps as you.
24. Are these the (cheaper , cheapest , cheap)shoes he can buy ?
25. Some planes travel (fast, fastest, faster) than sound. الصوت
26. The elephant is the (big, biggest, bigger) animal in the zoo.
27. Siham was the (beautiful, most beautiful, more beautiful) girl at the party.
28. Your drawing is (bad, worst, worse) than his.
29. Yousif has got (much, more, most) money than Adel.

30. A horse can't run so (most quickly, quickly, more quickly) as a tiger.
31. Samir is fatter (from, than) Nabeel.
32. I think our hotel is (near, nearest, nearer) the sea than yours.
33. This dress is --- expensive than that one. (most, more)
34. She is one of the --- girls in the class. (brightest, bright, brighter)
35. She has (few, fewest, fewer) dresses than her cousin.
36. This picture is --- drawn than that one. (best, better, well)
37. Who made the (many, most, more) mistakes?
38. His handwriting is as (better, best, good) as mine.
39. He needs more food (from, than, of) the others.
40. He planned everything down to the (less, least, little) thing.
41. Huda is not ----- Layla. (a) cleverer (b) cleverest (c) so clever as (d) clever
42. The (good, best, better) composition is the one with the (fewer, few, fewest) mistakes.

Exercise 22

Fill in the blanks with a suitable degree of comparison:

إملأ الفراغات بكلمات تشتقها من الكلمات التي تحتها خط :

1. Their car is slow, but our car is ---- than theirs.
2. These boxes are heavy. The box near you is the ----.
3. Maha is intelligent, but your sister is ---- than her.
4. Those boys are good at English, but Yousif is the ----.
5. Your picture is bad, but Zeki's picture is ---- than yours.
6. I think these questions are important, but the second question is the ---- one.
7. Ishtar spent little time in the fun fair مدينة الالعاب but Huda spent ... time than Ishtar.
8. This camera is good, but mine is ---- than this one.

Exercise 23

Write the words in brackets in the correct form:-

اكتب الكلمات بين القوسين بالشكل الصحيح :-

1. Summer is the (hot) of the four seasons.

2. Cairo is (big) than Beirut. 3. This is the (wonderful) and (beautiful) show that has ever come to Bàghdad. 4. This is the (easy) question in the paper. 5. London is (far) than Rome.6. Jack is (lazy) than John. 7. Is December (cold) than November? 8. I'm (tall) than you. 9. There is (little) fruit on this table than on that one. 10. They gave the (good) food to the (thin) children. 11. This question has (much) importance than the first one. 12. Which is the (fine) season of the year? 13. What could be (useful) than reading books? 14. Is this the (short) way to the station? 15. This is the (bad) handwriting I have seen. 16. Faris swims (well) than Kamal. 17. She is the (pretty) girl that I have ever met. 18 . I got the (little) information about the subject from him. NU. This is the (old) part of the town.

Short (or Contracted) Forms — الصيغ المختصرة

على القارىء ان يتعلم الصيغ المختصرة في العمود الثاني وكذلك الصيغ المطولة في العمود الاول.

الصيغ المثبتة :

I am	: I'm	they have	: they've	I shall	} : I'll
you are	: you're	I had	} : I'd	I will	:
he is	} : he's	I would	:	you will	: you'll
he has	:	you had	} : you'd	he will	: he'll
she is	} : she's	you would	:	she will	: she'll
she has	:	he had	} : he'd	it will	: it'll
it is	} : it's	he would	:	we shall	} : we'll
it has	:	she had	} : she'd	we will	:
we are	: we're	she would	:	they will	: they'll
they are	: they're	we had	} : we'd	Let us	: Let's دعنا
I have	: I've	we would	:	would like	: 'd like أحب
you have	: you've	they had	} : they'd	had better	: 'd better من الاحسن
we have	: we've	they would	:	would rather	: 'd rather يفضل
				How d'you do? (d = do)	لاحظ مايلي :

تنبيه : يستعمل الفعل shall مع we وَ I : I shall و We shall ويستعمل will مع بقية الضمائر: You will, He will, She will, It will, They will ويمكن استعمال will بدلاً من shall عند التأكيد او التصميم : I will, We will

ملاحظة : عند التكلم والكتابة تُذكر shall وَ will عادة بصورة مختصرة :

I'll, You'll, He'll, She'll, It'll, We'll, They'll

الصيغ المنفية :

عند كتابة اداة النفي not بصورة مختصرة اربط الحرف n بالفعل الذي قبله واحذف الـ o وضع بدله فارزة عليا تسمى apostrophe وعند الكتابة افصل الحرف t عن الكلمة.

is not	: isn't	could not	: couldn't
are not	: aren't	may not	: mayn't
		might not	: mighn't
		must not	: mustn't

تنبيه: كما تُلفظ كلمة aunt تُلفظ كلمة aren't .

لاحظ ان الحرف t الاول لا يلفظ في كلمة mustn't.

was not	: wasn't	ought not	: oughtn't
were not	: weren't	need not	: needn't
have not	: haven't	dare not	: daren't
has not	: hasn't	do not	: don't
had not	: hadn't	does not	: doesn't
should not	: shouldn't	did not	: didn't
would not	: wouldn't		

لاحظ المختصرات الآتية :

Iam not : I'm not
shall not : shan't
will not : won't
cannot : can't

تنبيه: cannot تكتب كلمة واحدة ومختصرها can't

Exercise 23 (a) Fill in the blanks with the missing words:

املأ الفراغات بالكلمات المفقودة: مثل :

- is not : isn't ; has not :-----; will not :-----; are not :------; do not :-----; shall not :-----; have not :-----; cannot :----; does not :-----; was not:----; did not :-----; were not :----; had not :-----; must not :----; may not:-----; would not :-----; could not :-----; ought not :-----; should not :-----;need not :-----; dare not :-----.
- he is: he's; she has:-----; I have:-----; they will:-----; we have:-----;he has:-----; she is:-----; they have:-----; it is:-----; you are:-----; he would:-----; they are:-----; I shall:-----; we are:-----; I am:-----; I had:-----; He had better:-----; I would like:-----; Let us:-----;
- I've: I have; isn't:-----; won't:-----; hasn't:-----; shan't:-----;they're:--; can't:-----; haven't:-----; he'll:-----; we've:-----; Let's:-----; .

اجوبة تمرين (a) 23 :

- hasn't, won't, aren't, don't, shan't, haven't, can't, doesn't, wasn't, didn't, weren't, hadn't, mustn't, mayn't, wouldn't, couldn't, oughtn't, shouldn't, needn't, daren't.
- she's, I've, they'll, we've, he's, she's, they've, it's, you're, he'd, they're, I'll, we're, I'm, I'd, He'd better, I'd like, Let's.
- is not, will not, has not, shall not, they are, cannot, have not, he will, we have, Let us.

واليك هذا الشرح عن 's -- 'd :

١. عند وجود 's ويعده التصريف الثالث pp اي اسم المفعول (في زمن المضارع التام) فان الحرف s هو مختصر has مثل : He's written a letter.She's washed up the dishes. He's put it over there.: He's just left for Cairo.: It s been raining cats and dogs. تمطر بغزارة

وعند عدم وجود التصريف الثالث بعد 's ووجود اسم او صفة او صيغة الـ ing او جار ومجرور او ظرف او ضمير تملك او صفة تملك فان الـ s هو مختصر is مثل :

He'<u>s</u> a doctor.; She'<u>s</u> tall.;
The car'<u>s</u> new.; He'<u>s</u> working.; It'<u>s</u> in the bag.; It'<u>s</u> here.; It'<u>s</u> mine.

٢. عند وجود مصدر (فعل مضارع) بعد الحرف 'd فان الـ 'd هو مختصر would. مثل :

I'<u>d</u> like to go for a walk.   If he studied hard, he'<u>d</u> pass.

وعند وجود 'd rather فان الـ d هو مختصر would مثل:

She'd rather study than play.

أما عند وجود التصريف الثالث pp بعد الـ 'd فان الـ d هو مختصر had مثل:

He said he'<u>d</u> seen a film called "Aladdin and the Magic Lamp" علاء الدين والمصباح السحري.

وعند وجود 'd better فان الـ d هو مختصر had مثل:

You'<u>d</u> better buy a computer.

<u>Exercise 24:</u> Write in full: اكتب المختصرات التالية بصورة كاملة:

eg=for example : He's had his lunch.He has had his lunch.
1.She's studying English now.2.He's eaten a sandwich.3.Mary's gone to market just now.4.She's going to do some shopping.5.I'll meet him at the airport.6.If he travelled to Germany, he'd speak German .7.What's that got to do with him? 8.This flat's quite comfortable.9.Firas said he'd leave for Dubai on Friday.10.Let's visit Babylon.11.I'd prefer to read a story called "Sindbad the Sailor". السندباد البحري
12.It's been so cold in recent weeks.13.It's awfully cloudy. You'd better take your umbrella.14.She'd rather cook than sew.15 He said he'd made a mistake.16.Maha's grown fat.17.Time's over.18.I'd bought a ticket before I got on the train.19.He'd go in spite of my warning.20.Where's he found the keys? 21.They won't sell their old home.22.This telephone's out of order.23.He'd never know the truth.24.He's said he's fully busy.25.He's learnt this saying "Life without a wife is like fifty without five".
حياة بلا زوجة كالرقم خمسين بدون خمسة.

تنبيه: يستعمل التصريف الثالث pp مثل stolen,fixed كصفة ولذلك فان الـ 's يكون مختصر is مثل:

The shop's closed.;The window's broken.;He's interested in reading.
He's delighted to be with us.;The food's well cooked.

Proverbs and Sayings أمثال و أقوال

ملحوظة: الأمثال بين القوسين هي أمثال بغدادية عامية.

1.A barber learns to shave by shaving fools.

1. يتعلم الحلاق الحلاقة بحلاقة الحمقى (يتعلم الحجامة برؤوس اليتامى.)

2.A burnt child dreads the fire.

2. طفل اصابه الحرق يخشى النار .(العاضة الحيق ايخاف من جرة الحبل)

3.A chip of the old block.

3. انها قطعة من تلك الخشبة القديمة — إن هذا الشبل من ذاك الأسد. (هالكعك من هالعجين.)

4.A clean carpet often hides a dirty board.

4. بساط نظيف غالباً ما يخفي ارضاً قذرة. (الفوگ يفشي يفشي والجوة خرگ محشي)

5.A dog will not cry if you beat him with a bone.

5. لن ينبح كلب اذا ضربته بعظمة. (اطعم الحلگ تستحي العين)

6.A fool and his money are soon parted.

6. احمق ولدية مال سرعان ما يفترقان .(رعنه جارگ سيلان صبحت تطلع باصابيعها)

7.After a storm comes a calm.

7. بعد العاصفة يأتي الهدوء .(ما تضيگ الا تفرج) (ما تغيم الا تصحي)

8.A good horse never lacks a saddle.

8. الحصان الاصيل لا يعوزه سرج لامتطاءه. (النادرة تغزل بعود والجايفةتكول الشجي معوج)

(خيط النادرة ذراع وخيط الجايفة باع) (النادرة خبزت ولمت والجايفة للعصر تمت)

9.A hungry stomach has no ears.

9.ليس للمعدة الجائعة اذان .(عند البطون تعمى العيون)

10.All doors are open to courtesy.

10. كل الابواب تفتح امام الكلام اللطيف

"انكم لن تسعوا الناس بأموالكم فسعوهم بأخلاقكم". (اللسان الطيب يطلع الحيه من الزاغور).

11.All that glitters is not gold.

11. ليس كل ما يلمع ذهب .(مو كل ضخم وجه كال اني حداد) (مو كل مدعبل جوز).

12.A lover dreams of his mistress.

12. المحب يحلم بحبيبته. (كلمن يحود النار لكرصته)

13.Beating one to frighten another.

13. يضرب شخص لاخافة شخص اخر. (اياك اعني واسمعي ي جارة) (احاجيج يا بنتي واسمعج ياجنتي)

14. Beggars must not be choosers.

14. ليس للمتسولين حق الاختيار. (هم نزل وهم يدبج على السطح) (ايده بالماعون واصابيعه بالعيون)

15. Better an egg today than a hen tomorrow.

١٥. بيضة اليوم خير من دجاجة الغد. (بيضة اليوم أحسن من دجاجة باجر.)

16. Birds of a feather flock together.

١٦. الطيور ذات الصنف الواحد تألف بعضها البعض. إن الطيور على أشكالها تقع.

(تدهدر الجدر لكه قبغه.) (هالباب على هالخرابة.) (تلاكى الشوك و الخشخاش كله مرحبه قرداش.)

(تلاكوا عرنه و عرمين و عليك يا رب المعين.)

17. By others' faults wisemen learn.

١٧. يتعلم العقلاء من أخطاء الآخرين. / العاقل من يتعظ بأخطاء غيره.

18. Carrying coals to Newcastle.

١٨. إنه يحمل الفحم إلى مدينة نيوكاسل. / كناقل التمر إلى هجر. (يودي تمر لشثاثة) (قليل التمر بشفافة؟)

19. Charity begins at home.

١٩. تبدأ الصدقة في البيت. / الأقربون أولى بالمعروف. (مركتنه على زياكه.)

20. Crooked by nature is never made straight.

٢٠. الطبع الأعوج لا يقومه تهذيب. (إلما يسوكه مرضعه سوكـ العصي ما ينفعه.)

21. Cut your coat according to your cloth. ٢١ أعمل سترتك على قدر قماشك

(or) Stretch your legs according to your coverlet. مد ساقيك على قدر غطائك.

(مد رجلك على كد حافك.)

22. Diamond cuts diamond. ٢٢. الماس يقطع الماس.

لا يُفل الحديد إلاّ الحديد. (خلّي الحديد إعلى الحديد تسمع له رنّه.)

23. Don't count your chickens before they are hatched.

٢٣. لا تعد فراخك قبل أن تفقس. (حضّر المعلف كبل الحصان.)

24. Don't make a mountain out of a molehill.

٢٤.لا تجعل من التل الصغير جبلاً. (يسوّي من الحباية كُباية و من البكه جمل.) (يسوي الشط مرك و الزور خواشيك.)

25. East or west home is best.

٢٥. إذا سافرت شرقاً أو غرباً يبقى الوطن هو الأحسن./ ففرحة المرء حيث الأهلُ و الوطن / جنة الدنيا بلادي

كم منـــزل في الأرض يألفه الفتى وحنينه أبداً لأول منزلِ (أبو تمام)

الجسم عندي غير أن الروح عندكم فالجسم في غربة و الروح في الوطن (عن لسان مغترب)

26. Every heart has its own ache. ٢٦.لكل قلب همّه.

(الدنيا كون كلمن همّه لون.)

27. Every sin carries its own punishment.

٢٧. لكل خطيئة عقابها. (كل لشه تعلك من كراعها.) (كلمن ذنبه على جنبه.)

28. Give knaves an inch and they will take a yard.

٢٨. إعط الأوغاد بوصة و سيأخذون ياردة. / و إن أنت أكرمت اللئيم تمردا

(ركّبته ورايه مد أيده بالخُرج.) (جزه الاحسان خو بكّان.) بكّان = اسم لكلب

29. He dug a pit for someone else, and he fell into it.

٢٩. من حفر حفرة لأخيه وقع فيها. /(يا حافر البير لا تغمّق مساحيها خاف الفلك يندار و أنت التكع بيها)

30. He that commits a fault thinks everyone speaks of it.

٣٠. من أرتكب خطأ يظن إن كل الناس تتحدث عنه. / (إلجرّه أبطه عنز يبقح.)

31. He that is down need fear no fall.

٣١. من كان في الأسفل لا يخشى السقوط. (المبلل ميخاف من المطر.)

32. He who loves me loves my dog.

٣٢. من يحبني يحب كلبي كذلك. / و لأجل عينٍ ألف عينٍ تكرمُ. (يحشمون الجلب لخاطر أهله.)

33. If you want a thing well done, do it yourself.

٣٣. إذا أردت أن ينجز عمل بإتقان ، إنجزه بنفسك.

ما حك جلدك مثل ظفرك فتولى أنت جميع أمرك

(ما يحك جلدك مثل إظفرك.) (المايلزم الجدح بيده، ميروى.) (إللي يولّد عنزته بيده، يولّدها توم.)

34. It is easy to despise what you cannot get.

٣٤. من السهل إحتقار ما لا تقدر الحصول عليه.

(الميتوش العنب يكول عنه حامض.) (إللي ما ينوش العنب بيده، يكول حامض ما أريده.)

35. It is too late to lock the stable when the horse has been stolen.

٣٥. لقد أغلق الأصطبل بعدما سُرق الحصان. (وره ما خلص العرس جتّي الرعنه قليل.)

36. Jack of all trades and master of none.

٣٦. إنه يعمل في كل الحرف و لا يُتقن واحدة منها. (سبع صنايع و البخت ضايع.)

37. Life has many ups and downs.

37. في الحياة صعود ونزول./ للدهر تقلبات كثيرة

(زمان السلط العكروك عالرك) (طابوك نايم وشكنك كام)

(يوم الك ويوم عليك) (يوم كيمر وعسل ويوم خبز وبصل) (اكعد بفي الورد وتذكر ايام البرد)

(عكب ما جنه اهل الدار كمن نجي خطار) (جله وجليله وجان الزمن مكبل علينه)

(عكب ما جنت اخبط الزبد بالروب، كمت اطلب اللبن من جاسمية)

(من عكب سيري حزموني بمرش، وعكب الكحيلة ركبوني طرش) المرش=الحزام المهلهل/ الطرش=الجمار

38. Life without a wife is like a kitchen without a knife.

38. حياة بلا زوجة كمطبخ بلا سكين

39. Little and often fills the purse.

39. القليل المستمر يملأ محفظة النقود

(كطرة كطرة تتملي الجرة) (حباية حباية تصير كباية) (خاشوكة خاشوكة تترس البستوكة)

40. More haste, less speed.

40. في التأني السلامة وفي العجلة الندامة

41. Much smoke, little fire.

41. دخان كثير ولكن النار قليلة

(دخانك عماني وطبيخك مجاني) (الرحية دايرة والبركة طايرة)

42. Necessity is the mother of invention.

42. الحاجة ام الاختراع

43. No man is content with his lot.

٤٣. لا أحد قانع بنصيبه.

(كلمن بعقله راضي لكن برزقه لا.) (يا عايبه ترضين بالوعد لو أزيدج بعد.)

44. One is never too old to learn.

٤٤. لم يفت وقت العلم بعد.

"اطلب العلم من المهد إلى اللحد."

45. One man gapes another man gulps.

٤٥. واحد يفتح فاه، و أخر يلتهم اللقمة.

(يا من تعب يا من شكه، يا من عالحاضر لكه.) (أتعب يا شحي للنايم المتحي.)

(ناس تاكل بالدجاج و ناس تتلكى العجاج.)

46. One man's meat is another man's poison.

٤٦. الطعام الذي يصلح لشخص قد يكون سُمّاً لآخر. / مصائب قوم عند قوم فوائد.

(موت الزمال عرس الكلاب.) (تموت كحيله من بخت جلب.)

47. Opportunity makes the thief.

٤٧. الفرصة تصنع اللص. / ترك الأموال سائبة يشجع على السرقة. (ورق البزازين على المعثرات.)

48. Out of the frying-pan into the fire.

٤٨. نجا من المقلاة فوقع في النار. / كالمستجير من الرمضاء بالنار. / (الهزم من جوه المطر، وكع جوه المزريب)

(يخلص من الكوم تتلكاه السرية.) / (طلّعها من حلك السبع خشت أبطن الواوية.)

49. Penny wise and pound foolish.

٤٩. يقتصد في صرف القليل و لكنه يبذر الكثير.

(يشوف البكه و يعوف الجمل.) (يهد جلج و يلزم باكه.)

50. Prevention is better than cure.

٥٠. الوقاية خير من العلاج.

51. Still waters run deep.

٥١. الماء الذي يبدو بطيئاً على السطح يجري سريعاً في القعر.

حجارة المعجبك تفجخك. (من السكوتي طكني و موتي، و من الورواري خلي و فوتي.)

يطلع من الساهي دواهي و يطلع من الناعم جريش.)

52. The apples on the other side of the wall are the sweetest.

٥٢. تفاح حديقة الجار أحلى من تفاح حديقتنا.

(دجاجة الجيران وزّة.) (مركة الجيران طيبة.) (جدرة على نارة و عينه على جاره.)

53. The ass loaded with gold still eats thistles.

53 . كالحمار حمله ذهب ولكنه يأكل الشوك
(مثل البعير حمله ذهب اكله شوك)
كالعيش في بيداء يقتلها الظما والماء فوق ظهورها محمول

54. The bull must be taken by the horns.

54. عند ومواجهة الثور يجب مسكه من قرنيه

55. The camel going to seek horns, lost his ears.

٥٥. (جا الجمل يريدله كرون، كصوا آذانه.)

56. The fear of war is worse than war itself.

٥٦. توقع الحرب أسوء من الحرب نفسها.

(أواعدك بالوعد و أسكيك يا كمون.)

57. The last straw breaks the camel's back.

٥٧. إنها القشة الأخيرة التي قصمت ظهر البعير.

(البعير يشيل كل شي و عالمنخل يبرك.)

58. The longest way round is the nearest way home.

٥٨. طريق طويل آمن خير من طريق قصير خطر.

(أمشي شهر و لتطفر نهر.)

59. The mother-in-law remembers not that she was a daughter-in-law.

٥٩. (ست مرة العم جانت جنه.) (يا عجوز ما جنتي جنه؟)

60. The owl thinks her own young fairest.

٦٠. تعتقد البومة أن صغارها هم الأجمل. (الشادي بعين أمه غزال.)

61. The peacock has fair feathers, but foul feet.

٦١. للطاوس ريش جميل و لكن قدميه بشعتان.

(حتى الكمر بي لوله.)

62. The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak.

٦٢. الروح طموحة و لكن الجسم ضعيف. / (نريد و الدرب بعيد.)

و إذا كانت النفوس كبارا تعبت في مرادها الأجسام (المتنبي) / العين بصيرة و اليد قصيرة.

63. There is no garden without its weeds.

٦٣. لا تخلو حديقة من الحشائش الضارة.

(ماكو زور يخلى من واوي.)

64. Time and patience bring everything to bear.

٦٤. الزمن و الصبر يؤديان إلى جني الثمر.

من صبر ظفر

(صبر عالحصرم تاكله عنب.)

65. Time tries all.

٦٥. سيمتحن الزمن الجميع

ستبدي لك الأيام ما كنت جاهلاً

66. To put the cat among the pigeons.

٦٦. كمن يضع القطة بين الحمام.

(وقّع البزون شحمه.)

67. Too many cooks spoil the broth.

٦٧. كثرة الطباخين تفسد المرق.

(من تكثر الملاليح تغرك السفينة.)

68. Vinegar offered free is as sweet as honey.

٦٨. خلّ يُقدم مجانا يكون حلو كالعسل.

(أحلى الحلو الخل أبلاش.)

(البلاش كثّر منه.)

69. We should publish our joys and conceal our griefs.

٦٩. علينا أن نُظهر افراحنا، و نُخفي أحزاننا.

(خلّي المر جوه و الحلو فوك.)

70. What's yours is mine, and what's mine is my own.

٧٠. ما يعود لك هو لي و ما يعود لي هو ملكي.

(تريد أرنب أخذ أرنب، تريد غزال أخذ أرنب.)

71. When a fool has bethought himself, the market's over.

٧١. عندما يفكر الاحمق بنفسه يكون السوق قد أُغلق.

(لمن تعصبت الرعنه فل سوك الغزل.)

72. When the cat is away the mice will play.

٧٢. عندما يكون القط بعيداً سيلعب الفئران.

(غاب القط إلعب يا فار.)

(ظل البيت لأم طيره طارت بي فرد طيره.)

73. When the knot is loose, the string slippeth.

٧٣. عندما تكون العقدة ليست قوية سيرخى الحبل.

(الميعرف تدابيره، حنطته تأكل شعيره.)

74. Where there is nothing, the king loses his rights.

٧٤. حين لا يكون هناك شيء يفقد الملك حقوقه.

(المفلس بالقافلة أمين.)

75. While the grass grows, the steed starves.

٧٥. لحين ينمو الحشيش، يكون الحصان قد مات جوعاً.

(موت يا زمال لمن يجيك الربيع.)

(عيش يا كديش لمن يطلع الحشيش.)

76. You can take the horse to the river, but you can't make it drink water.

٧٦. تستطيع أن تأخذ الحصان إلى النهر و لكنك لا تقدر أن تجعله يشرب الماء.

أنشودة إنكليزية بعنوان (كليمنتاين)

ذات لحن عالمي:

Clementine[1]

In a cavern,[2] in a canyon,[3]
Excavating[4] for a mine;[5]
Dwelt[6] a miner,[7] forty-niner,
And his daughter[8] Clementine.

Chorus[9]
Oh my darling,[10] oh my darling, oh my darling Clementine,
You are lost and gone for ever,[11] dreadful[12] sorry Clementine.

Drove[13] she ducklings[14] to the water,
Every morning just at nine;
Hit[15] her foot against a splinter,[16]
Fell[17] into the foaming[18] brine.[19]

Saw her lips[20] above the water,
Blowing[21] bubbles[22] mighty[23] fine;
But alas[24]! I was no swimmer[25],
So I lost my Clementine.

How I missed[26] her, how I missed her,
How I missed my Clementine;
But I kissed[27] her little sister,
And forgot[28] my Clementine.

١.أسم الفتاة ٢.كهف ٣.وادي عميق ٤.ينقّب عن ٥.منجم ٦.سكن ٧.عامل منجم ٨.إبنته ٩.الدور (الكورس) ١٠.عزيزتي ١١.إلى الأبد ١٢.جداً ١٣.ساقت ١٤.بط صغار ١٥.إصطدم ١٦.شظية ١٧.وقعت ١٨.ذو وغف ١٩.ماء البحر المالح. ٢٠.شفاه ٢١.تفت ٢٢.فقاعات ٢٣.جداً ٢٤.للأسف ٢٥.سباح ٢٦.فقدتُ ٢٧.قبلتُ ٢٨.نسيتُ

و إليك هذا المقطع:

Jingle[1] bells[2] jingle bells,
Jingle all the way;
Oh what fun it is to ride,
In a one-horse open sleigh.[3]

١.دق ٢.أجراس ٣.عربة تجرها الخيول على الثلج

لاحظ كما تُلفظ كلمة **way** تُلفظ كلمة **sleigh**.

Some interesting bits of information — بعض المعلومات الممتعة

تلفظ الكلمات الآتية يُعطي معنى في اللغة العربية و يُعطي نفس تلفظها معنى في اللغة الإنكليزية:

	بالإنكليزية	بالعربية	
jaws	فكوك	نوع من الكرزات	جوز
laws	قوانين	نوع من الكرزات	لوز
mows	يقص الحشيش	فاكهة	موز
shy	خجول	المشروب الأعتيادي	شاي
ray	شعاع	السقي	ري
reef	حاجز صخري بالبحر	خارج المدنية	ريف
dean	عميد كلية	المعتقد	دين
ream	رزمة ورق (٥٠٠ ورقة)	الغزال	ريم
calf لا يلفظ الحرف L في كلمة calf	عجل	حرف	كاف
rough	خشن / هائج	مسند خشبي	رف
safe	سالم	سلاح	سيف
mat	حصيرة	توفى	مات
bait	طُعم لصيد السمك	دار	بيت
hat	قبعة	أعط	هات
fat	دُهن / سمين	مضى	فات
far	بعيد	جرذ صغير	فار
worried	قلق	أزهار	ورد
ache	ألم	الشجر	أيك
mice	فئران	الشهر الخامس (آيار)	مايس
sin	يُذنب / خطيئة	أحد الأسنان	سن
fan	مروحة	إنتهى	فان
abbey	دير (كنيسة)	والدي	أبي
cupboard	دولاب لحفظ الأشياء	أحد أجزاء الجسم	كبد

TIME FOR FUN وقت للفكاهة

1. A 'bull' is an amusing mistake in language.

كلمة BULL تعني غلطة لغوية مسلية كما في المثال التالي المذكور في القاموس

The Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary

If you do not get this letter, please write and tell me.

إذا لم تستلم هذه الرسالة أرجو أن تكتب و تخبرني بذلك

2. Teacher: Who knows how a fishing-net is made?

Clever boy: Please, sir, it's made from a lot of small holes tied together with pieces of string. (The Oxford English Course for Iraq)

المعلم: من يعرف كيف تُصنع شبكة صيد السمك؟

التلميذ الشاطر: سيدي إنها تُصنع من عدد كبير من الثقوب الصغيرة مربوطة بقطع من الخيط.

3. Caught

A beggar who had tried many ways of getting money at last decided to pretend to be dumb. A man who passed the beggar as he sat in the street knew him by sight. Going up to him suddenly, he asked, "How long have you been dumb?" The beggar was taken by surprise, and quite forgetting that he must not speak, he answered at once, "Ever since I was a baby."

(The Oxford English Course for Iraq)

٣. وقع في الفخ

حاول شحاذ عدة طرق للحصول على النقود و أخيراً قرر أن يتظاهر بأنه أخرس. و مر رجل بذلك الشحاذ و هو جالس في الشارع و عرفه عند رؤيته. و ذهب إليه و فاجأه بهذا السؤال "منذ متى و أنت أخرس؟" و لأن الشحاذ فوجئ بالسؤال نسي أنه لا يجب عليه أن يتكلم لأنه أخرس، أجاب قائلا "منذ أن كنت طفلاً."

حزورات ـــ الأجوبة في الأسفل:

1. Why do cows wear bells around their necks?

١. لماذا ترتدي البقر الأجراس حول رقابها؟

2. Who invented the typewriter? ٢. من أخترع الآلة الكاتبة؟

3. What language did Adam speak? ٣. ما هي اللغة التي تكلم بها آدم؟

الأجوبة:

1. because their horns don't work.

١. لأن جهاز التنبيه لديها لايعمل. (تنبيه كلمة **horn** تعني قرن و تعني أيضاً جهاز التنبيه في السيارة الهورن)

2. Someone whose handwriting nobody could read.

٢. شخص كتابة يده لم يستطع أحد قرائتها.

3. He spoke the language which Eve understood. ٣. تكلم اللغة التي فهمتها حواء.

One day a boy stood at the door of a blacksmith's shop watching the blacksmith. He watched every movement made by the smith. He stood there so long that at last the smith was tired of being watched. Suddenly the smith lifted the horse shoe that he was making, held it, red hot from the fire, near the boy's nose.
The boy looked at it for some time without saying a word. Then he said, "if you'll give me a penny, I'll lick it."
The blacksmith smiled, took a penny from his pocket, and gave it to the boy. The boy took it, licked it, put it in his pocket, and walked away without a word.

(THE Oxford English Course for Iraq)

في احد الايام وقف صبي امام دكان حداد يراقب الحداد وراقب كل حركة قام بها الحداد وقف هناك لوقت طويل واخيراً ضجر الحداد من ان يراقبه احد. وفجأة رفع حدوة حصان من النار وقربها من أنفي الصبي، نظر الصبي اليها دون ان يقول كلمة ثم قال: اذا اعطيتني عملة معدنية سوف الحسها.
ابتسم الحداد واخرج عملة من جيبه واعطاها للصبي
اخذ الصبي العملة ولحسها ووضعها في جيبه ثم سار دون ان يتفوه بكلمة

Emphasis التوكيد

To emphasis a main verb, 'do, does' or 'did' is placed in front of the verb.

١. لتوكيد الفعل المضارع ضع do قبله و لا تغيره. مثل:

- Why don't you like football?
But I do like football.

٢. لتوكيد الفعل المضارع المنتهي بـ s الشخص الثالث ضع does قبله و أحذف s الشخص الثالث. مثل:

- I don't think Susan studies hard.
You're wrong. She does study hard.

٣. لتوكيد الفعل الماضي ضع did قبله و حوّله من الماضي الى المضارع (المصدر). مثل :

- I don't think Firas sold his old house.
But he did sell his old house.

٤. لتوكيد فعل الأمر ضع do قبله. مثل :

- Come in, please.
Do come in please.

Exercise 24 (a) Choose the right form : اختر الصيغة الصحيحة :

1. I don't think Nazar likes English.
   You are wrong. He ------- English. (a) did like (b) do like (c) does like (d) like.
2. Do you hate telling lies?
   Yes, I ------- telling lies. (did hate, does hate, do hate, hating)
3. I don't think Vivian passed the examination.
   You're mistaken. She (does, did, do, has) pass the examination.

4. Jane doesn't play the piano well.

But she (did play, do play, play, does play) the piano well.

5. I don't think Laith has tea without sugar.

You' re wrong. He (did have, do have, does have, having) tea without sugar.

6. Zaid didn't leave for Qatar.

You're mistaken. He (does leave, do leave, did leave, leave) for Qatar.

.7. I don't think Noora found the lost necklace. قلادة

But she (does find, do find,did find, finding) it.

8. It doesn't rain in March, I suppose.

But it (did rain, rain, do rain, does rain) in March.

9. Why don't you read English newspapers?

But I (reading, did read, do read, does read) English newspapers.

10. I don't think Hazim paid the telephone bill. قائمة التلفون

You're mistaken. He (does, do, did, has) pay it.

11. I don't think Areej enjoys reading.

You're mistaken. She.... reading.

(a) did enjoy (b) does enjoy (c) enjoy (d) do enjoy

12. I don't remember meeting him.

But you (do, does, did, have) meet him at the party a week ago.

اجوبة تمرين (a) 24 :

1.c 2. do hate 3. did 4. does play 5. does have 6. did leave 7. did find 8. does rain9. do read 10. did 11. does enjoy 12. did.

SYNONYMS (MEANINGS) المرادفات(المعاني)

famous = well- known	مشهور	decrease= become less	ينقص
happen = take place = occur	يحدث	fortunately= luckily	لحسن الحظ
afraid = frightened	خائف	lucky= fortunate	محظوظ
immediately = at once	في الحال	get= obtain= gain	يكسب، يُحصل
extinguish = put out	يُطفيء	ancient= very old	قديم
postpone = put off	يؤجل	look after= take care of	يعتني بـ

grow = become يصبح
kind = type = sort نوع
for ever = for good الى الأبد
decided = made up (his) mind = determined صمّم ، قرّر
reach = arrive = get to يصل
go on = carry on = keep on = continue يستمر
ill = sick مريض
chief = main رئيسي
laugh at = make fun of يضحك على
begin = start يبدأ
end = finish ينتهي
escape = run away يهرب
remote = far off = distant بعيد
increase = become more يزداد
answer = reply يجيب ، جواب
parents= father and mother الوالدان
thus= in this way وهكذا
manage= run يدير
a lot of= plenty of كثير من
idea= opinion فكرة
except= but= save ما عدا
submit= put forward for discussion يطرح، يقدم للمناقشة
sure= certain متأكد
achieve= carry out= perform= fulfil ينجز
depend on= rely on يعتمد على
quickly= fast بسرعة
clearly= distinctly= obviously بوضوح
tired= weary تعب
brave= courageous شجاع
further= more أكثر
have= own= possess أملك
busy= tied up مشغول

look for= seek يبحث عن
help= assist= aid يساعد
stay= remain يبقى
supply= provide يجهز
return= go back= come back يرجع
لاحظ ان كلمة back لا تستعمل مع الفعل return
rich= wealthy غني
think= believe يعتقد
different= various مختلف
represent= stand for يمثل، يقوم مقام
try= attempt= endeavour يحاول
in charge of= responsible for مسؤول عن
admit = confess يعترف يعترف
event= happening حادث
local= domestic محلي
need = require يحتاج
near= close to بالقرب من
participate= take part يشترك
couple= two
state= condition حالة
condition= term شرط
dangerous= unsafe خطر
fraternal = brotherly أخوي
gradually = step by step تدريجياً
discover= find out يكتشف
tiny= very small صغير جداً
huge= very great ضخم جداً
mere= only مجرد
called= named يسمى، يدعى
as well as= in addition to= besides بالاضافة الى ذلك
to and fro= forward and backward جيئة وذهاباً
trip= journey سفرة
tightly= firmly بشدة
fortnight= two weeks اسبوعان

at least = in the minimum على الاقل
at last = finally اخيرا
look = seem = appear يظهر ، يبدو
declare = announce يعلن
see (him) off = say goodbye to him = bid (him) farewell يودع
break out = suddenly begin ينشب ، يندلع
actually = really = in fact في الحقيقة
excessive = too much مفرط
contain = have within itself يحتوي على
consists of = is made up of يتكون من
interfere = meddle يتدخل
yearly = annual سنويا

hate = dislike يكره
give = hand يعطي
otherwise = or else والا
frankly = openly بصراحة
for example = for instance مثل
allow = permit يسمح
in haste = in a hurry = hurriedly على عجل
thankful = grateful = obliged شاكر
tremble = shake = shiver يرتجف
remember = keep in mind يتذكر
in the distance = far away على بعد
sufficient = adequate كاف
dismiss = fire يطرد

Everyday Sentences جُمل يومية

1 - Tom : Thank you very much , Yousif
Yousif : Not at all .

١ - للاجابة على جملة Thank you . او Thank you very much . او Thanks . نقول : -
Don't mention it . او Not at all .

٢- اذا قال شخص جملة او كلمة لم تفهمها واردت ان يعيدها قل له
Pardon ? او I beg your pardon ? معناها عفوا ، لم اسمع ما قلت

٣ - عند دعوة الزائر لتناول الطعام على المائدة نقول :
Please help yourself . للمفرد Please help yourselves . للجمع .

4 - John : I'm sorry .
Zeki : That's all right .

٤ - للاجابة على جملة I'm sorry . (انا آسف) نقول :
It doesn't matter.
That's all right . او Never mind . أو

5 - Mrs. Brown : Would you like a cup of tea ?
Nada : Yes, please . (or) No , thank you .

٥ - عندما يعرض عليك تناول طعام او شراب وتقبله تقول :
Yes, please .
وعندما ترفضه تقول No , thank you .

6 - I'm going to the barber's to have my hair cut .
(or) I'm going to the barber's to have a haircut . ٦ - انا ذاهب الى الحلاق لاحلق شعري .

7 - Switch on the television افتح التلفزيون .
Turn on the radio . افتح الراديو

Switch off the light. اطفئ الضوء
Turn off the fan اطفئ المروحة

٧ . لفتح الاجهزة الكهربائية نقول :- .Turn on أو .Switch on

لغلق الاجهزة الكهربائية نقول : .Turn off أو .Switch off

8 . Turn the TV up. ارفع صوت التلفزيون

Turn it down. اخفض صوته

Turn the radio up. ارفع صوت الراديو

Turn it down. اخفض صوته

9 . Turn on the tap. افتح الحنفية

Turn on the gas. إفتح الغاز

Turn off the tap. (or) Turn the water off. اغلق الحنفية

Turn off the gas. اغلق الغاز

10 . (a) Formal Introduction

١٠ . تقديم شخص لآخر (التعارف الرسمي).

Mr.John, may I introduce my clerk Yousif Ahmad? Yousif, this is Mr. John.

- How do you do, Mr. John ?
- How do you do, Mr. Ahmed?

لاحظ عند التعارف مع شخص غريب نقول :
How do you do ?
والجواب How do you do?

(b) Informal Introduction

التقديم بين الاصدقاء (التعارف غير الرسمي)

Mazin, I'd likeyou to meet my friend Tom. Tom, this is my brother Mazin.

- Hello Mazin. Glad to meet you.
- Hello Tom. Glad to meet you.

11 . Kamal: How are you?

George: I'm fine, thank you, and you?

Kamal : Fine, thanks.

١١ . للاستفسار عن صحة صديق نقول : ?How are you

١٢ . عندما تحي صديقا في المساء قل : .Good evening

وعندما تودع شخصاً مساءً وقبل الذهاب الى النوم قل : .Good night والجواب .Good night .

13 . +	plus زائد	×	multiplied by (or) times مضروب في
—	minus ناقص	÷	divided by مقسوم على

e. g. 6 + 2 = 8 Six plus two is eight.

(or) Six and two is eight. / Thirty plus ten makes forty.

6 − 2 = 4 Six minus two is four.

4 × 3 = 12 Four times three is twelve.

(or) Four multiplied by three is twelve.

20 ÷ 4 = 5 Twenty divided by four is five.

square root الجذر التربيعي

cubic root الجذر التكعيبي

8, 6 eight point six ٨,٦

4% four per cent ٤٪

r. p. s. = revolutions per second

دورة في الثانية / عدد الدورات في الثانية.

r. p. m. = revolutions per minute

دورة في الدقيقة / عدد الدورات في الدقيقة.

14 . P T O = Please turn over. اقلب الصفحة رجاء.

15 . Continued on page 7 التكملة على صفحة ٧

Continued from page 2 تتمة صفحة ٢

EXCLAMATION التعجب

FIRST PATTERN النموذج الأول امثلة :

What a clever boy Mazin is !

What an expensive watch it is !

What an exciting film it was !

What clever girls Huda and Rasha are!

What easy questions they were !

الشرح : لتكوين جملة التعجب تُستعمل كلمة What وكما يلي:

What ——> adjective + noun + subject + verb

صفة اسم فاعل فعل

اولاً: اذكر اداة التعجب What (معناها: ياله، يالها، يالهم). ثانياً: ضع صفة وبعد الصفة اذكر اسماً موضوعاً . ثالثاً: اذكر الفاعل (اسماً او ضميراً) . رابعاً: اذكر الفعل في نهاية الجملة.

تنبيه: اذا كان الاسم بعد الصفة مفرداً ضع an قبل الصفة اذا كانت الصفة تبدأ بصوت علة aeiou اما اذا كانت الصفة تبدأ بصوت صحيح ضع a قبلها. واذا كان الاسم بعد الصفة جمعاً فلا تُستعمل a او an .

ملاحظة: يجب وضع علامة التعجب ! في نهاية جملة التعجب.

SECOND PATTERN

النمــوذج الثــاني: امــثلة:

How clever Mazin is !
How expensive this watch is!
How tall Mary has grown!
How fast it runs!
How hard John works!
How loudly she talks!
How cold it was yesterday!
How badly he behaved last night!

الشرح: ولتكوين جملة التعجب تُستعمل كلمةHow ايضاً وكما يلي:

How ⟶ adjective+ subject + verb!
(or) adverb فعل فاعل
صفةأوظرف

اولاً: اذكر اداة التعجبHow .. ثانياً ضع صفة او ظرفاً. ثالثاً: اذكر الفاعل (اسماً او ضميراً). رابعاً اذكر الفعل في نهاية الجملة ثم اضف علامة التعجب في نهاية جملة التعجب.

EXERCISE 24 (q)

Make sentences by following the example below:: اعمل جملاً كالمثال ادناه:

a. Baghdad, city, a delightful, is
b. What a delightful city Baghdad is!
1. Miss Aseel, a kind, is, teacher
2. Habbaniyah, place, an amusing, is
3. the Nile, a long, is, river
4. months, hot, are, June and July
5. Everest, a high, is, mountain
6. a useful, is, animal, a cow
7. Babylon, a famous, city, is
8. actor, was, Sameer, a funny

جواب تمرين 24(q):

1. What a kind teacher Miss Aseel is! 2. What an amusing place Habbaniyah is! 3. What a long river the Nile is! 4.What hot months June and July are!
5. What a high mountain Everest is! 6. What a useful animal a cow is! 7. What a famous city Babylon is ! 8. What a funny actor Sameer was!

ANTONYMS (OR) OPPOSITES

المضادات (المعاكسات)

PART ONE

القسم الاول:

thin نحيف	x	fat سمين	above فوق	x	below تحت
new جديد	x	old قديم	easy سهل	x	difficult صعب
young شاب	x	old عجوز	begin يبدأ	x	end ينتهي
rich غني	x	poor فقير	dry جاف	x	wet مبتل
high عال	x	low واطئ	day نهار	x	night ليل
big كبير	x	small صغير	dark مظلم	x	bright مضيء
			put on يلبس	x	take off يخلع

large واسع	x	little صغير
narrow ضيق	x	wide(orbroad) عريض
hot حار	x	cold بارد
tall طويل (للاشخاص)	x	short قصير
long طويل (للاشياء)	x	short قصير
happy سعيد	x	sad حزين
clean نظيف	x	dirty قذر
right صحيح	x	wrong خطأ
right يمين	x	left يسار
black اسود	x	white ابيض
strong قوي	x	weak ضعيف
near قريب	x	far بعيد
sick مريض	x	healthy (or) well معافى
inside داخل	x	outside خارج
before قبل	x	after بعد
in front of امام	x	behind وراء
up اعلى	x	down اسفل
upper علوي	x	lower سفلي
early مبكر	x	late متأخر
top قمة	x	bottom قعر
clever شاطر ، ذكي	x	stupid غبي
active نشيط ، فعّال	x	lazy كسول
north شمال	x	south جنوب
east شرق	x	west غرب
minor بسيط	x	major رئيسي

heavy ثقيل	x	light خفيف
come يأتي	x	go يذهب
give يعطي	x	take يأخذ
sell يبيع	x	buy يشتري
good جيد	x	bad رديء
better احسن	x	worse اردى
best الاحسن	x	worst الاردى
many (للمعدود) كثير	x	few (للمعدود) قليل
more (للمعدود) اكثر	x	fewer (للمعدود) اقل
much (للكمية) كثير	x	little (للكمية) قليل
more (للكمية) اكثر	x	less (للكمية) اقل
quickly بسرعة	x	slowly ببطء
fast سريع	x	slow بطيء
awake مستيقظ	x	asleep نائم
get up يستيقظ	x	go to bed ينام
friend صديق	x	enemy عدو
friendly ودود	x	hostile عدائي
open.. يفتح (الباب ، الشباك ، الصندوق..)	x	close /z/ يغلق (or) shut
switch يفتح (الاجهزة الكهربائية كالتلفزيون والراديو والمروحة...) on (or) turn on	x	switch يغلق الاجهزة الكهربائية.... off (or) turn off
land تهبط (الطائرة)	x	take off تقلع
open(adj) مفتوح	x	closed /z/ (adj) مغلق

The bank is open today.

PART TWO القسم الثاني

true صحيح	x	false خاطئ
expensive غالٍ	x	cheap رخيص
agree يوافق	x	refuse يرفض
borrow يستعير	x	lend يُعير ، يقرض
export تصدّر	x	import يستورد
rough خشن	x	smooth ناعم

profit ربح	x	loss خسارة
win يفوز ، يربح	x	lose/ /z/ يخسر
find يجد	x	lose /z/ يضيّع
spend يصرف	x	save يوفّر
pass ينجح (في الامتحان)	x	fail يرسب

Word			Opposite	
rough	هائج (البحر)	x	quiet(or) calm	هادئ
dangerous	خطر	x	safe	آمن، سالم
part	جزء	x	whole	كل
join	يربط	x	separate	يفصل
maximum	الحد الاعلى	x	minimum	الحد الادنى
increase	يزداد	x	decrease	ينقص
push	يدفع	x	pull	يسحب
start	يبدأ	x	finish	ينتهي
sharp	حاد	x	blunt	ليس حاداً
thick	سميك	x	thin	رقيق
foolish	احمق	x	wise	عاقل
peace	سلام	x	war(or) fight	حرب
innocent	بريء	x	guilty	مُذنب
remember	يتذكر	x	forget	ينسى
laugh	يضحك	x	cry	يبكي
hard	صلب	x	soft	ليّن
quiet	هادىء	x	noisy	كثير الضوضاء
towards	نحو	x	away from	بعيداً عن
forward	الى الامام	x	backward	الى الوراء
careful	حريص	x	careless	مهمل
harmful	مؤذ	x	harmless	عديم الضرر
useful	مفيد	x	useless	عديم الفائدة
sink	تغرق (للاشياء)	x	float	تطفو
arrive	يصل	x	leave	يغادر
courageous	شجاع	x	cowardly	جبان

Word			Opposite	
succeed	ينجح	x	fail	يفشل
success	نجاح	x	failure	فشل
put on	يرتدي ، يلبس	x	take off	يخلع
generous	كريم	x	miserly	بخيل
get on	يركب في (القطار، الباص)	x	get off	ينزل من (القطار، الباص)
with	مع	x	without	بدون
full	مملوء	x	empty	فارغ
fill(v)	يملأ	x	empty(v)	يفرغ
live	يعيش	x	die	يموت
life	حياة	x	death	موت
alive	حي	x	dead	ميت
like	يحب	x	hate	يكره
interesting	ممتع	x	boring	مضجر
curved	منحن	x	straight	مستقيم
vertical	عمودي	x	horizontal	افقي
ancient	قديم	x	modern	حديث
expand	يتمدد	x	contract	يتقلص
sweet	حلو	x	sour	حامض
on purpose	عمداً	x	by accident	صدفةً
indoors	داخل البيت	x	outdoors	في الهواء الطلق
sunrise	الشروق	x	sunset	الغروب
positive	الموجب	x	negative	السالب
public	عام	x	private	خاص
senior	اعلى مقاماً	x	junior	ادنى منزلة
attack	يهاجم	x	defend	يدافع عن
attract	يجذب	x	repel	يتنافر

WORDS AND PHRASES THAT REQUIRE SPECIAL ATTENTION

كلمات وعبارات تحتاج الى انتباه خاص

1.accept= receive willingly

يقبل (يتبعه اسم)

He accepted my invitation.دعوة

agree= say yes= consent

يوافق (يتبعه مصدر مسبوق بـ to، اسم)

He agreed to help me.

They agreed to the plan.الخطة

I agree with you about this point.النقطة

2 . advise (v.) ينصح . (لاحظ ان الحرف s يلفظ z)

The doctor advised him to give up smoking. نصحه الطبيب ان يترك التدخين.

advice (n.) نصيحة . (لاحظ ان الحرف c يلفظ s)

Listen to your father's advice.

3 . aloud (adv.) = loudly بصوت مرتفع

He read the letter aloud.

allowed = permitted يسمح

Smoking is not allowed at the petrol station.

4 . ant نملة / aunt عمة (أو) خالة

5 . at least = in the minimum على الاقل

They need at least two days to finish the work.

at last = finally اخيرا

At last he knew the truth.

6 . awake (adj.)		مستيقظ	The noise kept me awake.
	(v.)	يستيقظ	He always awakes early.
wake	(v.)	يوقظ	Don't wake up the child.
		يستيقظ	When do you usually wake up?
waken (v.)		يوقظ	I was wakened by the barking of the dog.

7 . bear دب / bare بدون اغصان The bear climbed up the bare tree.

8 . before قبل He said he had seen the accident the day before.

ago مَضت ، قَبْل (تُذكر بعد الزمن ويكون الفعل ماضيا) مثل:

e. g. I met him two days ago.

Three years ago he lived in Mosul.

since منذ (يُذكر بعدها وقت محدد البداية ويكون الفعل عادة مضارعا تاما)

وتستعمل since قبل كلمة o'clock واجزاءها مثل since half past six, since two o'clock

وقبل ايام الاسبوع since Friday والاشهر since May والسنين since 1982 وكلمة last مثل

since last year, since last July, since last Monday ومع since yesterday, since morning

since the beginning of the year, since breakfast. مثال: It has been hot since last April.

He hasn't written to me since he left Iraq.

for مدة (تتبعها طول المدة ويكون الفعل في كافة الازمنة كالمضارع التام والماضي والمستقبل).

for three weeks, وقبل الارقام for half an hour, for one hour مثل hour وتستعمل for قبل كلمة
for the last five years, for the last four months مثل the last وقبل for two days, for six hours
ومع for years, for months, for ages, for a long time . مثل :

I haven't written to him for the last three months.

Mother stayed in hospital for four days.

9 . beside (prep.) = near to بجانب .

There is a car beside the tree.

besides (prep.) = in addition to = as well as بالاضافة الى

Besides London he visited Paris.

10 . bookshop مكتبة (لبيع الكتب) We buy books at a bookshop.

library مكتبة (لمطالعة الكتب) We borrow books from the library.

11 . born وُلِدَ She was born in Kuwait.

borne = endured تَحمَّل The pain was so severe that it couldn't be borne.

12 . borrow (v.) يستعير I borrowed this umbrella from Tom.

lend (v.) يُعير ، يُقرض Would you lend me your dictionary? قاموس

13 . breathe (v.) يتنفس breathe لاحظ أن the تُلفظ (ذ) في كلمة

We can't breathe in water.

breath (n.) نَفَس breath لاحظ أن th تُلفظ (ث) في كلمة

At the end of the race, the runner was out of breath.

14 . carriage (n.) عربة /courage شجاعة

15 . contain = have within يحتوي على (لا يحتاج الى حرف جر)

My house contains three bedrooms.

consist of = be composed of يتكون من

Water consists of oxygen and hydrogen.

My desk is composed of wood.

16 . cost (v.) يُكلف / coast (n.) ساحل

17 . cross (v.) يَعبر He managed to cross the river.

across (adv.) عبْرَ He went across the road quickly.

18 . date (n.) تاريخ / debt (n.) دَيْن

The debt must be paid by a certain date.

19 . dawn (n.) الفجر They set out for the top at dawn.

down (prep.) أسفل I walked down the street.

20 . dear (adj.) غالي ، عزيز / deer (n.) غزالة

21 . die (v.) يموت died (past and p. p.) - dead (adj.) ميت – death (n.) الموت

The sick man has died. His mother is dead.

I've heard of his father's death.

22 . discover (v.) = find out (something) يكتشف

Columbus discovered America.

invent (v.) = produce for the first time يخترع

Do you know who invented the television?

explore (v.) = go through lands, seas for the sake of discovery يستكشف

The surface of the moon was explored in 1969 for the first time.

23 . do : استعمالات الفعل

to do work, to do homework, to do exercise, to do a favour,[1] to do one's best,[2] to do shopping,[3] to do one's duty,[4] to do business, to do harm, to do good, to do something, to do (carry out) an operation,[6] to do well, to do a trick. . .

e. g. Do your work carefully. Will you do me a favour, please ?

I'm doing my homework now. Did you do your duty?

You must do this exercise.

make : استعمالات الفعل

to make a mistake, to make an effort,[7] to make noise, to make an appointment,[8] to make an experiment, to make a plan, to make advance, to make a change, (to make tea, coffee, cake, a fire), to make a visit, to make trouble, to make progress,[9] to make a journey, to make a bargain,[10] to make a suggestion,[11] to

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١. يعمل معروفاً ٢. يبذل جهده ٣. يتسوق ٤. يقوم بواجبه 5. عملية 6. يبذل جهده. 7. موعد 8. تقدم 9.صفقة 10. اقتراح

make a speech,[12] to make an apology,[13] to make certain, to make reservation,[14] to make sure. to make a fortune,[15] to make a discovery[16]. . .

e. g. Although he was careful, he made a mistake. خطأ

The climbers made efforts to reach the top of the mountain.

A lot of changes were made.

Experiments are made (or done) on animals.

The children are making noise.

24 . drown (v.) (of persons) = die in water يغرق (للاشخاص)

sink (v.) (of things) = go down under the surface of water تغرق (للاشياء)

A few men were drowned when the ship sank

25 . effect (n.) = influence تأثير

Doing bodily exercises has agood effect on health. الصحة

affect (v.) = have a result on يؤثر على

The cold weather affected his health.

26 . effort (n.) = hard work of mind and body مجهود

Although he made efforts, he failed.

afford (v.) = have enough money or time for يستطيع

Poor people can't afford to buy houses.

27 . employer(n.) = a person who employs others صاحب العمل

employee (n.) = a person who works for others الاجير

This employer is so kind that all his employees like him.

28 expect (v.) = think something will come or happen يتوقع

I expect he will finish the work in time.

accept (v.) = receive willingly يَقْبَل

I apologized to him and he accepted my apology. اعتذار

except (prep.) = save = but ما عدا

I met all my friends except Yousif.

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١٢. يلقي خطاباً ١٣. اعتذار ١٤. حَجْز ١٥. يجمع ثروة ١٦. اكتشاف .

escape (v.) = run away يهرب

The prisoner couldn't escape.

29 . fall (v.) يقع — fell — fallen

fail (v.) يفشل — failed — failed

feel (v.) يشعر — felt — felt

fill (v.) يملأ — filled — filled

full (adj.) مملوء

He's filled the cup with tea.

The box is full of eggs.

While he was running, he fell down.

Because he was lazy, he failed in the examination.

30 . farther (or) further = more far ابعد

We walked farther than the station.

further = more اضافي

I'm waiting for further information.

31 . fellow (n.) = person شخص

He is a kind - hearted fellow.

follow (v.) = come after يتبع

Spring follows winter.

32 . few (adj.) = not many قليل (للاسماء التي تُعد)

Very few people live to the age of one hundred.

a few (adj.) = a small number of عدد قليل من

We're going away for a few days.

little (adj.) = not much = hardly any قليل (للاسماء التي لا تُعد)

He has very little knowledge of the matter.

a little (adj.) = some but not much = a small amount of

Will you have a little bit of cake

little (adv.) = not much

She slept very little last night

a little (adv.) = rather = some what نوعاً ما

He's a little better this morning.

33 . fewer اقل (للاسماء التي تعد)

There are fewer leaves on that tree this year than last year

less اقل (للاسماء التي لا تعد)

He has less money than you.

34 . flower زهرة / flour طحين

35 . good (adj.) جيد He speaks good English.

well (adv.) = in a proper manner بصورة جيدة

He speaks English well.

(adj.) = enjoying good health بصحة جيدة

Eating fruit keeps you well.

36 . good جيد / goods بضائع

37 . guessed حزر / guest ضيف

Have you guessed the age of our guest?

38 . gold = made of gold مصنوع من الذهب

A gold ring is expensive. غالٍ

golden = having the colour of gold بلون الذهب

The girl with golden hair is French.

39 . habit عادة شخصية Getting up early is a good habit.

custom عادة شعوب Showing much interest in football is the custom of the English.

40 . hard (adv.) = with effort بشدة ، بجد

He always studies hard.

He pressed the ball hard.

(adj.) صعب It was a hard test. اختبار

hardly (adv.) = scarcely قلّما

He hardly goes to the cinema.

= with difficulty بصعوبة

This word is so small that I can hardly read it.

41 . hole (n.) حفرة ، ثقب / hall (n.) قاعة / whole (adj.) كل ، جميع

I've read the whole story.

42.- home وكذلك الوطن / البيت (حيث تسكن العائلة والاهل) / I'm going home.

-house دار (من حيث البناء) / Father has bought a new house.

43. hung علّق (hang hung hung)/ She hung the picture over the mirror.المرآة

hanged شنق (hang hanged hanged) The criminal was hanged at dawn.

44. -interested (adj)= Showing interest in مولع (صفة الاشخاص)

He is interested in watching television.

-interesting (adj) = arousing interest ممتع (صفة للاشياء عادة)

Music is interesting.

-interest (n.) ولع ، اهتمام He has interest in playing tennis.

45. -it's = short form for "it is" or "it has" : لاحظ ان it's هي مختصر it is أو it has

It's too hot today. -It's been so hot since yesterday.

-its = possessive adjective its صفة تملك يتبعها اسم

The bird is building its nest. عُش

46. -later فيما بعد He'll arrive later on.

-latter = the second of two الثاني من اثنين

Baghdad and Basrah are hot in summer, but the latter is hotter.

47. law قانون / low واطيء

48. -lie يكذب (lie lying lied lied) = speak falsely -Don't lie to people.

-lie يضطجع (لايحتاج الى مفعول به) (lie lying lay lain)

She lay in bed for two hours. - He always lies on this sofa. اريكة

The cat has lain on the carpet.- The dog lying on the grass is Tom's.

-lay يضع (يحتاج الى مفعول به) (lay laying laid laid) - Birds lay eggs.

Mother is laying the plates on the table.- He has laid his hat on the desk.

49. live (v) يعيش ـ lived (past and pp) ـ alive (adj) حي ـ life (n) حياة

He has lived in the country. الريف - His father is still alive.

50. lose (v) يخسر ، يفقد ـ lost (past and pp) ـ loss (n.) خسارة ـ loose (adj) سائب ـ loosen (v) يرخي

e g If you don't work hard, you may lose your job.

She has lost her hand - bag. حقيبة يدوية

Loss of health is more serious than loss of wealth. ثروة

Your tie is loose. -He's loosened his belt. حزام

51.- manage (v) (to يتبعه مصدر مع) يُدبر I managed to reach the airport in time.
-succeed (v) (ing ثم صيغة ال in يتبعه حرف الجر) ينجح I succeeded in reaching the airport in time.

51.a. -mark (درجة في الامتحان) علامة The teacher gave us the marks.
-degree درجة قياس الحرارة Water boils at 100 degrees Centigrade.

52. meet (v) يلاقي / meat (n) لحم

53. -much (تستعمل مع الاسماء التي لاتعد) كثير
He's drunk much tea. She has got much money.
many (تستعمل مع الاسماء التي تُعد) كثير Many people go for a picnic at weekends.
-a lot of ; lots of (تستعمل مع الاسماء التي تُعد) كثير
-a lot of (تستعمل مع الاسماء التي لاتُعد) كثير
He's bought lots of oranges. -There is a lot of furniture in the room.
-plenty of (تستعمل مع الاسماء التي تُعد والتي لاتُعد) كثير
There are plenty of farmers in the market today. There is plenty of cheese on the table.

54. past (prep) = beyond in place الى ابعد من
She walked past the gate. passed نجح You've passed the driving. اختبار السياقة

55. piece قطعة / peace سلام

56. plane (n.) طائرة He always travels by plane./plain (adj.) إعتيادية Her clothes were plain.-(n.) سهل This plain is fertile. خصب/ plan(n,v) خطة . يخطط The plan didn't work. الخطة لم تنجح

57.practise(v.) You must always practise speaking in English.
/practice (n.) مرانة **Speaking good English needs a lot of practice.**

58.- prevent (v) = check = stop يمنع Illness prevented me from coming.
-protect (v) = guard = shield يحمي Thick clothes protect us from cold.

59. prize (n) جائزة / price (n) سعر / praise (v) يمدح - (n) مديح

60. -provided with (v) = supplied with جهز بـ
Father provided me with the necessary money to buy a suit. بدلة
-provided that (or) provided (conjunction) = on condition على شرط
I'll give you the money provided you spend it wisely بتعقل

60.a. principal (adj) رئيسي /principle (n) مبدأ ، اساس
The principal reason for his failure was laziness. الكسل

61. pupil تلميذ / people ناس-The people are talking about the theft. السرقة
62. quite (adv) = completely تماماً He feels quite happy.
-quiet (adj) = still = calm = without noise هادئ
He lives in a quiet part of the town. بَلدة
-quit (v) يترك، يهجر = abandon He decided to quit his job. عمل ، وظيفة
63. -ready (adj) مستعد I'm ready to help you.
-already (adv) الآن I've already bought a mobile phone. هاتف نقال
64. -remember (v) = bear in mind يتذكر
Do you remember what his name is?
-remind (v) = cause to remember يُذكّر Remind me in case I forget.
65. -ride (or) get on (a bicycle, a horse...) يركب (مثلاً الدراجة الهوائية، الحصان ..الخ)
-get on, get onto, get in (a means of transport)
يركب في واسطة نقل مثلاً يركب القطار، الباص، السيارة، التكسي
eg : get on the train; get onto the bus; get in the car; get on a taxi ...
66. -rise (v)(rise rose risen) يشرق، ينبع، يرتفع، ينهض (لايحتاج الى مفعول به)
The plane did not rise very high.
-raise (v)(raise raised raised) يرفع (يحتاج الى مفعول به)
Please raise your voice so that he can hear you.
-arise (v.) ينشأ arise arose arisen
-rice (n) رز
67. -row (v) يجذف He is rowing the boat down the river.
raw نيء = not cooked The Japanese are used to eating raw fish. سمك ني
68. sail (v) يبحر - (n) شراع /sell (v) يبيع /sale (n) بيع /cell (n) زنزانة، خلية
The ship sailed for London ; This house is for sale ; The prisoner was put in a cell.
69. seize يُمسك /cease يتوقف /seas بحار
I seized him by the arm. ذراع The rain has ceased.
70. -sick (adj) It's used before a noun مريض (صفة تُستعمل قبل الاسم)
The doctor examined the sick man.
-ill (adj) It's not used before a noun مريض (صفة لاتُستعمل قبل الاسم)
She looks ill today.

71. -shoot (v) يُهدِّف shoot, shot, shot He shoots well.

-shot (n) هدّاف He is an excellent shot.

72. -some بعض (تستعمل في الجملة المثبتة) Give me some water, please.

-any اي (تُستعمل في النفي والاستفهام) any-

There isn't any tea in the jug. -Have you bought any fruit?فاكهة

73. some بعض / sum حاصل الجمع (او) مَبلغ

74. sow (v) يبذر البذور / sew (v) يخيط / so (adv) جداً / saw رأى

The load was so heavy that he couldn't lift it.

75. staff (v) هيئة الموظفين / stuff مادة

76.-steal (v) = take dishonestly يسرق (للاشياء)

The thieves stole the money two days ago.

-rob (v) = take away from by force يسلب الاشخاص ويسطو على المحلات

Some thieves robbed the bank last night. My uncle was robbed of his watch.

77. steal (v) يسرق / steel (n) فولاذ

78. tail (n) ذيل / tale (n.) حكاية / tell (v)يخبر

79. -taste (v) له طعم I can't eat this soup because it tastes bad.

-test (n) اختبار It was an easy test.

80. -there هناك He is sitting over there.

-their صفة تملك (يتبعها اسم) Their car is new.

81. title عنوان كتاب او قصيدة او موضوع / address عنوان شخص او مؤسسة

Do you know what his address is?

82. -there is يوجد There is a mouse in the kitchen .يوجد فأر في المطبخ

-it is إنه It is bad to smoke.

83. -unable (adj) ليس قادراً The old man is unable to work

-enable يمكّن Planes enable us to travel fast. بسرعة

83.a. -want يريد want wanted wanted

-went ذهَبَ go went gone

84. waste (v) يُضيّع، يُبذّر (n) اضاعة / waist (n) خصْر / west (n) غرب

Don't waste your time. -Syria lies to the west of Iraq.

85. weather جَو، طقس (امدة ٢٤ ساعة) / climate مناخ (لمدة سنة فاكثر)

The weather is fine today. -Cotton grows in countries with warm climte.

86. weather طقس / whether = if عما اذا ; فيما اذا

I don't know whether he'll come by air or by train.

87. week اسبوع / weak ضعيف

88. wet (adj) ممطر، مبتل، رَطب / wait (v) ينتظر / weight (n) وزن

It's a wet morning. Please wait for me. How much is your weight?

89. -wonder (v) يتساءل I wonder why he is so late.

-wander (v) يتجول He wandered aimlessly about the streets.

90. -won't = will not (to سوف لا (يتبعها مصدر بدون

He won't sell his old house.

-want (to يريد (يتبعها مصدر مع He wants to see you now.

91. -work (n) عمل They are doing dangerous work.

All the work was done with care. عناية

-works (n) معمل There is a glass works near our house.

Exercise 25

Choose the correct word from brackets اختر الكلمة الصحيحة من بين القوسين

1. The sick man (lie, lay) in bed all day . 2. A hen (lies, lays) eggs . 3. The child sometimes (lays, lies) on the floor . 4. She told her dog to (lie, lay) down . 5. He told the servant to (lie, lay) a new sheet on the bed. 6. He has (lain, laid) the books on the shelf. الرف 7. The children have (laid, lain) on the ground.8. He (laid, lie. lied, lay) his hand on my shoulder. كتف 9. She (laid, lied, lay, lie) to him about her age. 10. The books (laying, lying) on the floor are yours. 11. The frozen snows of winter (lied, laid, lay, lain) hard in the streets. 12. (Lie, Lay) your hat on the chair. 13. They are (lying, laying) the carpet on the floor. 14. The man was (stolen, robbed) of his car. 15. A thief (robbed, stole) the car. 16. The post-office was (stolen, robbed) last week. 17. Some thieves .... the store and .... the money. (stole, robbed). 18. All the jewels were (stolen, robbed). 19. They leave the dog (lost, loss. loose) at night. 20. Jane has (loose, lose, lost, loss) a gold ring. 21. He may (loss, loose, lose, lost) his way in the dark. 22. His brother's death was a great (loss, lost, loose, lose). 23. If you feel hot,(lose, loss, loose, loosen, lost) clothing at neck. رقبة

24. Prices have (raised, risen) sharply بحدة . 25. He (rose, raised) his hand to ask a question. 26. He (raised, rose) to give a speech خطاب .27. Road accidents may (rose, arise, raise) from bad weather. 28. The pupils' hands (raised, rose). 29. Quarrels (raised, rises, arose) between the two tribes قبيلتين .30. The standard of living is (raising, rising) in this country. 31. Hot air (rises, raises); cold air settles down. يهبط 32. You should (make, do) your homework carefully. 33. Although they (did, made) efforts, they failed. 34. The work was (made, done) properly. بصورة لائقة 35. I have never (made, done) such a mistake. 36. Don't (make, do) noise. 37. Would you (make, do) me a favour? 38. (Make, Do) this exercise now. 39 (Make, Do) any necessary changes. 40. He (made, did) something wrong. 41. Would you mind (making, doing) the shopping for me? 42. On hearing the good news, he (fell, felt, failed) happy. 43. Running after the train, he (failed, felt, fell, full) down. 44. Sooner or later the thief will (fill, fail, fall, feel) in the hands of the police. 45. Flood water (fell, filled, felt, failed) the streets of the town 46. The patient didn't (fail, feel, fall, fill) the pain. الالم 47. Tom (fell, failed, filled, felt) in chmistry last year. 48. People are not .... to read .... in the public library. (aloud, allowed) 49. I (accept, except, expect) that he will come soon. 50. All the girls sat for the examination (expect, except, accept) Maha. 51. He (accepted, agreed) to come with me to the zoo. 52. The brave soldier fell (died, death, dead, die) during the fight. قتال 53. The old man (dead, died, death, die) last night. 54. I thought his father was (die, died, dead, death). 55. I was sorry to hear of her mother's (dead, death, died, die). 56. He (past, passed) the examination successfully. 57. I drove (passed, past) your house last night. 58. I (wander, wonder) how it was done. 59. Tourists (wonder, wander) about the old parts of the city. 60. My friend (managed, succeeded) in finding a job. 61. He (succeeded, managed) to open the box with another key. 62. He never buys .... magazines. (some, any, much, a) 63. .... there any bread left? (are, were, will, is) 64. The bookseller hasn't got (many, few, much, an) paper for sale.

65. One (does, do, make, makes) mistakes when one is in a hurry. على عجل
66. She helped her husband to (raise, rise) from bed.

Exercise 26

Choose the right word : اختر الكلمة الصحيحة :

1. Do you (remind, remember) his address? 2. Please (remember, remind) me to post the letter. 3. This medicine has unpleasant (test, taste). 4. I feel sure that she will pass the (taste, test). 5. I opened the umbrella to (prevent, protect) myself from the rain. 6. The bad weather (protected, prevented) the plane from landing. 7. I had a rest after I finished all my (works, work). 8. I always ... him. I hope he will follow my ... . (advice, advise) 9. A soldier stood (besides, beside) the gate. 10. (Beside, Besides) Arabic, he speaks English. 11. Faris was (born, borne) in Amman. 12. He has (born, borne) his troubles patiently. بصبر 13. Smoking has such a bad (affect, effect) on the body that he must give it up. 14. Did her words (effect, affect) them deeply?بعمق 15. I called in to (lend, borrow) your dictionary. 16. Can you (borrow, lend) me some money? 17. My sister works (hardly, hard). 18. I (hard, hardly) meet him at the bus-stop. 19. I can (hardly, hard) believe the story. 20. Let's talk (farther, further) about the subject.الموضوع 21. He (hanged, hung) his coat on the hook. 22. The robber will be (hung, hanged) at sunrise. 23. (Much, Many) people visit Babylon every day. 24. These is (many, much) milk in the bottle. 25. We saw (much, plenty of, little, any) animals in the zoo. 26. There was (a lot of, any, few, many) fruit on the tree. 27. We need (less, fewer) bread. 28. There are (less, fewer) oranges in the basket. 29. He sat up in bed quite (awake, wake, waken). 30. Both Kamal and Sami passed the exam, but the (later, latter) got high marks. 31. He .... give them what they .... (want, won't) 32. This book will (unable, enable) you to learn more about physics. فيزياء 33. He is so tired that he is (enable, unable) to walk. 34. We need .... sugar. (few, a lot of, many, any) 35. He has .... money on him. (few, little) 36. If you went by (plan, plain, plane).

you should have to pay more money. 37. The .... was carried out by men wearing .... clothes. (plane, plain, plan) 38. I will (ride, get on) this train. 39. He plays football very (good, well).40. I feel very (well, good) today. 41. Are you (well, good) at drawing? 42. All the furniture (are, is) new. 43. He got a lot of (informations, information) about the subject. 44. The news (were, was) good. 45. Brains (are, is) what he needs. 46. How much (is, are) these trousers? 47. Where (are, is) my shoes? 48. A pair of shoes (are, is) in the shop window. 49. (Is, Are) these your glasses? 50. The police (was, were) hunting for the escaped prisoner. سجين 51. Fat people should lose (wet, weight, wait). 52. A bridge has been built (cross, across) the river. 53. Be mighty careful when you (across, crɔss) a busy road. 54. Bodily exercises make you (breathe, breath) hard. 55. Tom is employed at this office. His (employee, employer) is satisfied with his work. 56. Tom's brother is employed in this factory. He is a hard-working (employer, employee). 57. He thought playing games was a (west, waste, waist) of time. 58. Date-palms grow in countries with hot (weather, climate). 59. The (climate, weather) is cold today. 60. I don't know (weather, whether) he will come or not. 61. Because he won the first .... he deserved the .... of his coach. مدرب (price, praise, prize) 62. The bird has built (it's, its) nest. 63. When the boat ...., six passengers were ....,(drowned, sank). 64. (It's, Its) easy to solve this problem. المسألة 65. The prisoner (made, did) many attempts to escape. 66. When speaking to her, his voice (raised, rose) in anger.67. Look! Smoke is (rising, raising) from that building. العمارة 68. When the storm started, dust (raised, rose) in the air. 69. The first page in my book is (loss, lose, loose, loosen). 70. Cleanliness (prevents, protects) us from disease. المرض 71. The thief, who has (stolen, robbed) you of your purse, has been caught. 72. Is there .... butter on the table? Yes, there is .... . (many, some, a few, any) 73. Mother helped my sister to (do, clean, make, work) the cake.